

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 014

20 January 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Claims of Soviet Treaty Violations 'Fabricated'	[Olin]	AA 1
U.S. Statements on Arms 'Ultimate in Hypocrisy'	[Bogachev]	AA 1
U.S. Words, Deeds on Chemical Weapons Contrasted	[Novikov]	AA 3
CPCZ's Stefanak Writes on Countermeasures		AA 3
	[PRAVDA 18 Jan]	
Readers Question 'Hardline' Soviet Arms Stance		AA 6
	[Sirota, Ariyevich in ARGUMENTY I FAKTY No 52]	

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

E. Bloc Economic Performance in 1983 Reviewed		BB 1
	[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 2]	

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Stockholm Conference Speeches by Bloc Cited		CC 1
Olzowski Scores U.S.		CC 1
Varkonyi on NATO, Bloc Aims		CC 1
Bulgaria's Mladenov on Nuclear Zones		CC 2
Tension Linked to U.S. Policy		CC 3
Gromyko Meets in Stockholm With Foreign Leaders		CC 4
Arms Issues With Genscher		CC 4
Hits Deployment With Andreotti		CC 5
UK-USSR Bilateral Relations		CC 5
Talks With Canada's MacEachen		CC 6
Discusses Cyprus Issue		CC 6
Meets Spanish Foreign Minister		CC 7
Meets Netherlands Counterpart		CC 7
Meets Belgian Counterpart		CC 8
Arbatov on 'Limited Goal' of Stockholm Meeting		CC 8
	[Hamburg ARD Television Network]	
Stockholm Conference Prospects, Hopes Reviewed		CC 9
	[Nekrasov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Jan]	
Stockholm Proceedings Aim to Avert 'Conflict'		CC 11
NATO Operational Plans in Europe Assailed		CC 12
	[Falín in IZVESTIYA 17 Jan]	
Balkan States Study Nuclear-Free Zone Proposal		CC 16
	[Shakhunyan in IZVESTIYA 18 Jan]	
Conference's First Stage Ends		CC 16
Zionism, Fascism Linked in 'Savage Crimes'		CC 17
	[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 17 Jan]	
USSR Foreign Assistance, Development Aid Praised		CC 18
	[Khlebnikov]	
UN Plans for International Mideast Conference		CC 19

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further Reaction to, Comment on Reagan Speech	A 1
'Fine Words for Simpletons'	A 1
[Tolkunov in PRAVDA 19 Jan]	
'Verbose Rhetoric' [IZVESTIYA 19 Jan]	A 2
'Distorted Facts' [Bogachev]	A 3
Reagan's Motives Questioned [Zorin]	A 4

CHINA

'Politicostrategic' Angle Seen in Zhao U.S. Visit	B 1
[Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 20 Jan]	
Zhao Cancels Canada Meetings Due to Cold	B 3
PRC Hands Over Space Treaty Documents to USSR	B 3
Comparison of Zhao Remarks on U.S. Ties	B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

MPR's Gombojab Views 'Indissoluble' Ties With USSR	C 1
[PRAVDA 16 Jan]	
Bush Voices 'Concern' Over U.S.-Japan Trade [Lyuty]	C 3
U.S. 'Pressure' on Japan To Buy More Produce	C 4
Japanese Women Score U.S. Nuclear Weapons Plans	C 5
Funding Boost for Kurils' Return to Japan Hit	C 5
[Chekhoniin]	

SOUTH ASIA

'Deep Worry' in India Over U.S. South Asia Roles	D 1
Use of Pakistan Airfields	D 1
'Control' Over Indian Training [Bokhonko]	D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Jaruzelski Speech at Lublin Conference Cited	F 1
USSR-Polish Talks on Disarmament Held in Warsaw	F 2
Olszowski: CDE Cannot Replace Arms Talks	F 2
[PRAVDA 16 Jan]	
Problems Facing Warsaw, Recent Progress Noted	F 3
[Melikiyants, Toporkov in IZVESTIYA 17 Jan]	
Soviet, CSSR Army Political Officers Confer	F 5
[Okulov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Jan]	
CSSR Marks Rocket, Artillery Troops Day	F 5
AUCCTU's Shalayev Pays Visit to Prague	F 5
[cross-reference]	
Arkhipov Holds Talks With SFRY Ambassador [TANJUG]	F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Spain's Minister Moscoso Continues USSR Visit	G 1
Meets Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy	G 1
Received by Vorotnikov	G 1
Vorotnikov Hits 'U.S. Conduct'	G 2
Visits Dagestan ASSR	G 2
Spanish Parliamentarians Visit, Hold Talks	G 2
Delegations Meet in Kremlin [IZVESTIYA 18 Jan]	G 2

Talks Completed [IZVESTIYA 19 Jan]	G 5
Leningrad-Barcelona Ties Hailed	G 6
Feted in Leningrad, Depart	G 6
Soviet Navy Increases Mediterranean Presence [AFP]	G 7
Marchais Address at French Communist Congress	G 7
U.S. Said Expanding Presence in Iceland	G 8
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Jan]	
Finnish Diet Deputies Dispute Peace Issue [Novikov]	G 9

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Fourth Islamic Summit Opens in Casablanca	H 1
U.S. Pressing 'Afghan Problem' [Malik]	H 1
Israel Claims UN 'Anti-Semitic' Forum	H 2
[Kharkov]	
Patriarch Cables Herzog on Convent Attack	H 3
Soviet Officials Discuss Economic Issues	H 3
[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 17 Jan]	
Fatah Official Talks With Soviet Officials	H 4
[San'a']	
Writers Union's Visit to Jordan Reported	H 5
[IZVESTIYA 17 Jan]	
PLO's Mahmud 'Abbas Concludes Moscow Visit [Baghdad]	H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Israel's President Herzog Visits Liberia, Zaire	J 1
Visit 'To Split' Africa	J 1
U.S. Role Criticized	J 1
Seeks Africa's 'Natural Wealth'	J 2
Habre, Imperialists 'Wrecking' Chad Peace Talks	J 2
[IZVESTIYA 17 Jan]	
Kuznetsov Meets Mission of Nigerian Leadership	J 3
Illichev Gives Luncheon for Nigerian Envoy	J 3
[IZVESTIYA 17 Jan]	
Appointments of New Nigerian Ministers Noted	J 4
CIA African Activity Increases U.S. Intervention	J 4
[Ulyanovskiy]	

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Downed Helicopter Proves U.S. 'Hostile Activity'	K 1
[Serikov]	
Kuznetsov Presents Order of Lenin to Uruguayan	K 1
Report on 15 Jan Ecuador-Peru Border Clash	K 2
El Salvador, Honduras Troops Reportedly Clash	K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUPREME SOVIET

More Supreme Soviet Speeches Detailed	P 1
Latvia's Voss [SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 30 Dec]	P 1
Uzbekistan's Karimov [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 30 Dec]	P 4
Azerbaijan's Khalilov [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 30 Dec]	P 6

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

MVD Leading Workers' Conference Held in Moscow	R 1
[PRAVDA 19 Jan]	
Leontyev Dies 13 Jan; Leaders Sign Obituary	R 1
[PRAVDA 16 Jan]	
Moldavian Official's Dismissal Reported	R 1
[IZVESTIYA 17 Jan]	
Obkom First Secretary Elections Reported	R 2
Kemerovo, Other Obkoms	R 2
[PRAVDA 17 Jan]	
Chuvash Obkom	R 2
[PRAVDA 17 Jan]	
Tatar Obkom, Other Elections Reported	R 2
[PRAVDA 18 Jan]	
Ministerial Appointments, Retirements Noted	R 3
[SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELESTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) No 1]	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Shevardnadze Interviewed on Economic Issues	S 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Jan]	
Gosplan Official Views Construction Progress	S 6
[NEDELYA No 1, 1-8 Jan]	

CLAIMS OF SOVIET TREATY VIOLATIONS 'FABRICATED'

LD200954 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] The Reagan administration has claimed that the Soviet Union is violating arms control agreements. Commentary by our staff member Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes:

What the administration meant was the SALT I and SALT II treaties and the agreement on limiting antiballistic missile systems. The two countries signed them back in the seventies. Those who have read these agreements should know how complex the problems involved are. These problems make it rather difficult to implement these agreements. Anticipating these problems, the two sides agreed on the need to set up a special body that would verify compliance and settle differences. The standing consultative commission had worked on a regular basis in Geneva until running into serious difficulties in 1981 when the Reagan administration came to power. Prominent American arms control experts, including Gerard Smith and Paul Warnke, called attention to this at a press conference they have held in Washington. They were unanimous in the view that the administration raised a row over alleged Soviet violations of agreement, not because it is concerned about lack of complicity but because it wants to abandon these agreements so as to get a free hand for further arms buildup on an immense scale.

According to speakers at the press conference, the Washington accusations are unsubstantiated, of no military significance, and unwise diplomatically. Indeed, as the press conference noted, the administration accused the Soviet Union of building a satellite-tracking station in Siberia, claiming it was part of an ABM system. It used this claim to sustain its charge that the Soviet Union was violating the appropriate agreement. The administration wants to kill two birds with one stone, to present the Soviet Union as a violator of agreements in the eyes of the American and world public and thus to justify its own plans to militarize space.

It used the same pattern in all its charges against the Soviet Union. The press conference showed deep concern about Washington's policy meant to erode the present agreements that serve as a basis for solving acute international problems, above all in disarmament. There are solid reasons for such fears. The Reagan administration apparently views talks with the Soviet Union as a means of winning concessions from the Soviet Union primarily in the military field. At the same time it uses such talks as a propaganda cover for its massive arms buildup. When talks stop serving its purpose the administration simply blocks them, as was the case with the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms in Europe. Notably the fabricated anti-Soviet charges come at the very time when Washington is trying its utmost to convince the world that it wants peace.

U.S. STATEMENTS ON ARMS 'ULTIMATE IN HYPOCRISY'

LD181940 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 18 Jan 84

["Adventurism and Hypocrisy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 18 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The present U.S. Administration, which in its three years in office has not signed a single agreement limiting the arms race, repudiated many of the previous agreements aimed at reducing the threat of a nuclear war, and disrupted a series of arms and armed forces reduction talks, is now showing the ultimate in hypocrisy by its statements of about [as received] a readiness to activate efforts to achieve agreements on reducing the nuclear potentials and enhancing stability and trust in the world.

The administration made a start in its foreign-policy activities by declaring, in 1981, the Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 treaty as having a "basic vice", by declaring that Washington does not consider itself bound by any moral or juridical commitments under that agreement.

In the meantime, however, that treaty provided, among other things, for significant reductions in strategic arms, including a 10 per cent cut in Soviet strategic arms, imposed limits on the number of nuclear warheads on the delivery vehicles, and drastically restricted possibilities for deploying new intercontinental ballistic missiles and modernizing the old ones.

Washington interrupted the talks on the general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests and has so far shunned their resumption. Western military experts admit that a ban on any nuclear weapons tests would have prevented further sophistication of nuclear warheads in the systems of mass destruction.

The present U.S. Administration refuses to ratify the treaty on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful ends. A Washington official spokesman candidly attributed that to the fact that for a long time to come the USA will deem it necessary to carry out nuclear tests, possibly even tests of arms whose yield is above the established limit of 150 kilotons.

President Reagan declared his administration's intention to prepare for battles in space, and promised to deploy anti-satellite systems. The U.S. military are preparing to entrench themselves in space in order to threaten mankind from there.

The United States disrupted talks on restricting military activity in the Indian Ocean, and on restricting the shipments and sales of conventional weapons.

The U.S. side adopted an extremely obstructionist position at the nuclear arms talks in Geneva. In fact, in working out U.S. proposals at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, and on nuclear weapons in Europe, the U.S. delegation strove above all else to make them unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

By commencing the deployment of its new missiles in the immediate proximity of the borders of the USSR and of the entire socialist community, the U.S. Administration disrupted attainment of agreement at the Soviet-U.S. talks held before that on nuclear arms limitations in Europe and made yet another step in fuelling the military threat and complicating the military-strategic situation as a whole.

In conditions of a changed strategic situation the Soviet side was forced to reconsider its overall approach to the problem of nuclear arms limitations, including the problem of the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

Like a gambler, ready to plunge headlong into the abyss, to achieve goals that are thought of as politically expedient, the present U.S. Administration claims that peace must be based on force. Adventurists from Washington ought to know that international negotiations on ending the arms race are not a poker game and that by upping the ante the U.S. Administration may well end up jeopardising the very survival of mankind, including that of the American people.

U.S. WORDS, DEEDS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONTRASTED

LD190835 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 19 Jan 84

["USA: Declaration and Practical Actions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

There is no want of declarative statements made by official American representatives on the need to ban and destroy chemical weapons. A statement on this score was also made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the conference in Stockholm. He announced the U.S. intention to submit in a few months' time to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva a draft treaty banning chemical weapons, providing for "a comprehensive" ban.

While such declarations are made from time to time the United States is actually engaged in preparations for chemical war. Thus at the beginning of 1982 President Ronald Reagan announced a decision to launch a programme of chemical rearmament costing up to 10 billion dollars.

Already today the United States has the world's biggest arsenal of chemical weapons. According to foreign estimates, its stockpiles of chemical weapons now exceed 150,000 tonnes and the number of munitions -- 3 million units. This includes 55,000 tonnes of most up-to-date and highly toxic substances affecting the nervous system. In recent years the USA began to renew and increase these stockpiles by adding binary munitions, munitions of a new generation. The United States is known to have widely used chemical weapons in its war in Vietnam. Refusing to resume the bilateral Soviet-American talks, which were interrupted by the American side in 1980, the USA opposes to this day in the Disarmament Committee in Geneva a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons including the types widely used by the CIA during its "dirty war" in Vietnam.

As to the USSR, it put forward in the Disarmament Committee back in 1982 a draft "basic principles of a convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on the destruction of such weapons." The Warsaw Treaty states suggested recently to the NATO countries that a meeting of representatives be held in 1984 for a preliminary exchange of opinions on the question of clearing Europe of chemical weapons.

Clearing Europe of such weapons of mass destruction and, above all, refusal to install them in places where there are no such weapons now would undoubtedly facilitate the task of overcoming distrust between European states. This task is given added urgency by the fact that certain NATO countries, especially the USA, are making inhuman plans for chemical weapons, although they are trying to camouflage this.

CPCZ'S STEFANAK WRITES ON COUNTERMEASURES

PM181437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by M. Stefanak, first deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, under the rubric "Foreign Journalist's Platform": "Command of Reason"]

[Excerpts] Prague, Jan -- The Czechoslovak working people are aware of the complex international situation in which they are having to fulfill plans for the country's economic and social development. That was confirmed at the recent CPCZ Central Committee plenum. Europe and the whole world are experiencing what is perhaps their most critical period since World War II.

The present U.S. Administration has not only made it impossible to continue the Geneva talks by embarking on the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe but has also created a situation which has placed the world on the verge of nuclear catastrophe.

The United States and its NATO partners are seeking to persuade mankind that the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe is aimed at...strengthening peace and security, as a counterweight to the alleged "Soviet threat." But every honest person realizes that the Soviet Union is threatening no one, that Europe's peaceful development over nearly 4 decades has continued in particular thanks to the military-strategic parity between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

Although the United States, under pressure from the international public, was obliged to conduct talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, in reality it was doing everything to ensure that matters did not reach the point of concluding a fair treaty, a treaty which would have continued to ensure military equilibrium and the sides' equal security. All the U.S. proposals in Geneva, including those which are apologists of imperialism made out to be a manifestation of a "flexible" approach, pursued a dual objective. To wit, the USSR's unilateral disarmament and the United States' own so-called "arms upgrading" aimed at achieving strategic military superiority. In Geneva the United States showed abundantly clearly that in actual fact it was not seeking an agreement on nuclear weapons in Europe and that the presence of U.S. representatives at the talks was aimed at deceiving the European and world public.

Soviet policy is the total opposite of that. In Geneva and everywhere else the USSR has patiently explained its position and put forward a number of far-reaching, constructive proposals. By its unilateral peace initiatives it has demonstrated the political will to reach accords and has sought to create the most favorable atmosphere at the talks.

Sometimes it is possible to hear naive arguments to the effect that if the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were to begin to disarm unilaterally then this could ultimately lead to the start of the imperialist countries' gradual disarmament.

But that is nothing but Utopian. All the so-called "peace initiatives" of the United States and its allies are aimed at achieving military superiority over socialism, at its destruction. To this day the United States and NATO have failed to respond to a single one of the socialist states' specific proposals aimed at settling the aggravated international situation. Nor have the NATO countries responded to the proposals in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Nor has there been an appropriate reply to the USSR's unilateral moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear range missiles in the European part of the country, just as there has been no response to the Soviet Union's unilateral statement on the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons. On the contrary, the United States and its NATO allies have begun a new spiral of the arms race.

The U.S. invasion of Grenada clearly demonstrated how Reagan and his administration would act in Europe if military superiority were achieved over the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Our response to all this can only be to continue to strengthen our unity and cohesion, to step up the socialist countries' defense capability and their collaboration with all antiwar and peace-loving forces to curb the militarist ambitions of militarist circles, primarily those of the United States.

We fully support the Soviet leader's 24 November statement, which accords with our people's vital interests. Side by side with the USSR, as in the past, we advocate a policy of detente and are seeking peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and disarmament. Here our main efforts are aimed at preventing the peril of war. The only true path here is the limitation of nuclear weapons, right up to their total destruction. At the same time in no circumstances will we allow the disruption of strategic military equilibrium and we will not allow the United States and the NATO countries to achieve military superiority.

The CSSR cannot view unconcernedly what is being done at our Western borders. That is why, in conjunction with other representatives of the socialist countries, we have firmly stated that in response to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, we will take relevant defensive measures. And all blame for the prevailing situation rests with the leading circles of the United States and the NATO countries, which, despite the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the West European population and indeed the inhabitants of the United States itself, have embarked on the deployment of new first-strike weapons.

The CPCZ Central Committee and our entire party are aware of their responsibility for safeguarding peace and a tranquil life for the Czechoslovak people. They will not watch passively what is happening just a few dozen kilometers from our western borders. The lessons of history cannot be forgotten! It is well known what came of the concentration of weapons on our western borders prior to World War II. Today too, particularly since the FRG Government agreed to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles, there is an increased and real danger that a war may again begin on German soil, a war which this time would end in global catastrophe. That is why our government, by agreement with the USSR Government, has decided to begin preparatory work in the CSSR for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes.

Our party's Central Committee has fully supported these measures undertaken in the interests of the defense and security of Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries. At the same time the CPCZ Central Committee has expressed full support for the peace policy of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states and entire socialist community in the struggle to avert the arms race and the danger of nuclear war. The CPCZ at the same time supports the other measures aimed at strengthening the socialist countries' defense mentioned in Yu. V. Andropov's 24 November statement.

The CPCZ is fully determined to continue to seek the implementation of the socialist countries' peace initiatives in the spirit of the Political Declaration adopted at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee's Prague conference. Our party will continue to develop cooperation with peace-loving, sane forces in the West in the interests of the struggle to preserve peace and halt the arms race. This stance is the practical implementation of the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, at which Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, noted that for the sake of peace, in close alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, we will do everything in our power to strengthen the socialist countries' security and to preserve the existing strategic military equilibrium.

At its recent plenum the CPCZ Central Committee expressed the certainty that despite the complexity of the present situation, opportunities exist for surmounting the dangerous stage in the development of international relations, which is what the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and the other socialist community countries are seeking. We proceed from the premise that the forces of peace and sanity who are not indifferent to the further fate and very existence of mankind are now stronger than those imperialist circles which, in their own selfish interests, would like to resolve the historical dispute between the different social systems with the aid of nuclear weapons. The socialist community countries are using their entire political, economic, and military potential in the interests of peace and equal security -- that is of decisive importance.

READERS QUESTION 'HARDLINE' SOVIET ARMS STANCE

WA201111 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 52, 27 Dec 83 (Signed to Press 26 Dec 83) p 8

["Conversation with the Readers" by A. Sirota and G. Ariyevich]

[Excerpt] Among the questions on international themes -- there are many of them -- the most-frequently asked recently are those connected one way or another with the beginning of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the breaking-off of the Geneva negotiations and the new aggravation of the world situation. Our readers' anxiety is entirely understandable. "What will happen to detente?" they ask. "Where is the way out of the blind alley?" (N. Gorbunov, Leningrad; T. Stepashin, Samarkand; and others)

There are also those (not many, it is true) who ask if we did not take too hard-line a position, who think that the search for a compromise should be continued, that we must show more pliancy.

It is impossible to agree with such a point of view.

First, the decision of the Soviet leadership was taken after all sensible means of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement were exhausted.

Let us recall only our most recent initiatives. We promised not to deploy any new medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR. We agreed to leave only 140 SS-20 missiles in the European zone, and to liquidate the rest, if the United States would not deploy its missiles in Europe and would equalize the levels of carrier aircraft [samolet-nositel]. However, all our suggestions were summarily rejected.

Second, the search for a compromise is not endless. The U.S. side, in fact, has not demonstrated good-will or a desire to attain success in the negotiations. More than that, our striving for agreement was interpreted in the West as weakness. American leaders, including Reagan himself, loudly declared that supposedly "the Russians have already yielded under pressure," but not enough yet, that it is necessary to apply more pressure in order to "achieve their complete capitulation." Haven't the ambitions of the current boss of the White House gone too far?

In the West they even say such an absurd thing as that they expected the Soviet Union to agree not to count British and French nuclear weapons at the Geneva negotiations. And this concession, as the "voices" have already explained today, would be the result of the beginning of the deployment of American Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe. As you see, this was their motive: The harder we push, the more we will bring out of them.... In a word, they expected concessions from the Soviet Union which would have violated the principle of equality and equal security in NATO's favor.

Besides this, third, Washington was fully aware -- and the Soviet side warned the United States about this repeatedly -- that if new U.S. missiles appeared in Europe the Geneva negotiations would lose their reason for being and would become impossible.

E. BLOC ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN 1983 REVIEWED

PM181400 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 2, Jan 84 (Signed to Press 2 Jan 84)
p 21

[Feature prepared by N. Vlasov, O. Volotov, M. Zhernov, V. Kartsev, A. Kalashnikov, V. Lazarev, P. Maksimenko, I. Potemkina, and N. Pusenkov, staffers of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Market Research, published under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "Confident Advance: The Economy of CEMA Member Countries in 1983"]

[Text] The plenums of the central committees of communist and workers parties and the sessions of the supreme organs of people's power in the CEMA member countries held at the end of 1983 analyzed the preliminary results of the fulfillment of national economic plans last year. These results, which are still being amplified, show that last year, the fraternal countries' economic and social development was marked by major new achievements. The national economy's efficiency was enhanced and the working people's prosperity rose.

The fraternal socialist countries are confidently starting the new year of 1984.

Bulgaria

According to preliminary data, in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, 1981-1983, the country's national income grew at an average annual rate of 4.6 percent compared to the 3.7 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan.

Last year, by comparison with 1980, the materials expenditure per 100 leva of output fell by 2.82 leva as a result of the all-people's movement for savings in raw and other materials, fuel, and energy.

Industry, the Bulgarian economy's leading sector, continued to develop at fast rates. The average annual rates of industrial output growth were 5.1 percent in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan. Machine building, electronics, the chemical industry, and electric and thermal power generation developed particularly successfully.

The volume of agricultural output in Bulgaria increased by an annual average of 3.5 percent in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan. Useful results have been yielded by the introduction of the system whereby the country's population centers meet their own requirements for fruits, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs, and fish.

The economy's steady growth helped raise the population's real incomes. Wages increased 11 percent in 1983 by comparison with 1980.

About 210,000 new homes have been constructed in Bulgaria during the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan.

Hungary

In 1983 Hungary's economy on the whole developed in accordance with the most important tasks of the national economic plan. Labor productivity increased and the proportional expenditure of energy and materials fell. The state budget deficit was lower than expected.

Industrial production increased 1.4-1.5 percent, which is in accordance with the plan. Production increased somewhat faster than average in the chemical, food, and machine building industries and in the construction materials industry. At the same time, production increased to a lesser degree in light industry, and a certain fall in output was observed over the first 10 months of 1983 in metallurgy and the mining industry.

Despite the severe drought and the decline in grain crop harvests, gross agricultural output as a whole reached the previous year's levels.

The population's real incomes and consumption were maintained at the previous year's levels during 1983. The average wages of workers and employees rose 4.0-4.5 percent. Monetary payments and benefits from the social consumption funds increased by 9 percent. Retail price levels, as planned, increased by approximately 7.5 percent.

Some 76,000 apartments were constructed in 1983.

Vietnam

Last year the Vietnamese people scored notable successes in the national economy's main sectors.

Thus, during the 1982-1983 winter and spring agricultural campaign, an area of 1,648,000 hectares yielded a record harvest of the staple food crop -- rice -- amounting to 30.6 quintals per hectare, which is 2.7 quintals more than the previous season. Over the last 3 years as a whole, the average annual growth rate of food crop production has amounted to 10 percent. A record harvest of food crops -- 17 million metric tons -- was grown in 1983.

The yield and catch of sea fish and prawns increased by 15 percent in 1983 in comparison with 1982.

Gross industrial output increased by 8.2 percent in the first 8 months of 1983 in comparison with the same period of the preceding year. Production in state enterprises developed faster than before.

In capital construction, the main attention was paid to the key enterprises. According to preliminary data, about 40 enterprises and other projects have been commissioned. The first power unit of the Pha Lai Thermal Electric Power Station with a capacity of 110,000 kilowatts was commissioned during the celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-SRV Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Cuba

According to preliminary estimates, the global social product increased 5 percent in comparison with the preceding year. Labor productivity increased 3.5 percent.

Good production indicators were achieved by a number of Cuba's industrial sectors. In particular, in the first 6 months, the mining, chemical, and power industries produced output worth 850 million pesos, which is 5 percent higher than the corresponding indicators for 1982.

Despite the heavy rainfall and strong winds in January and February 1983, the agricultural workers in Cuba's central and western regions succeeded in achieving quite good production indicators. During the first 7 months of 1983, the country produced 51,200 metric tons of poultry meat, which is 6.5 percent higher than the same indicator for 1982.

One of the country's largest combines for the treatment and processing of citrus fruits was commissioned in the main citrus-growing region of Jaguey Grande (Matanzas Province).

Two important projects of Soviet-Cuban cooperation were commissioned in Santiago de Cuba -- a textile combine with an annual capacity of 80 million square meters of textiles and a motor vehicle repair plant whose production capacities will make it possible to repair up to 4,000 ZIL-130 automobiles a year and to produce a considerable quantity of spare parts and components.

Consumption funds increased 4 percent during the year.

GDR

Industrial output in the first 10 months increased by 4.5 percent in comparison with the same period in 1982, which means a 1.4 percent overfulfillment of the plan. This growth was secured mainly through higher labor productivity, which increased 3.5 percent. The expenditure of basic raw materials, energy, and other materials per unit of industrial output fell 7 percent.

Plan targets in the construction industry were fulfilled 101.6 percent, and the overfulfillment of the plan in the first 10 months amounted to M533 million.

The agricultural workers harvested over 10 million metric tons of grain crops. The severe drought had an adverse effect on the yields and gross harvests of potatoes and sugar beets. The state purchase plan for the main types of livestock products was fulfilled.

The population's net monetary incomes rose 2.3 percent over the first 10 months of 1983. About 162,000 new and modernized apartments had been handed over to the population by the end of October, which is 9,100 more than in the same period last year. As a result of this, housing conditions have improved for 485,000 citizens.

Mongolia

During the first 10 months of 1983, the agricultural workers significantly overfulfilled the plan targets for the harvesting of grain crops and vegetables and surpassed the level for the same period last year as regards the production of livestock products. As of 1 October 1983, the stock farmers had reared 8.1 million head of young stock.

Mongolian industry is developing successfully. In January-October 1983, the sector produced above-plan output worth more than 83 million tugriks. According to data from the Mongolian Central Statistical Administration, gross output in the main industrial sectors and the manufacture of most types of industrial products exceeded the targets for the first 3 quarters of 1983 and the actual output for the same period in the preceding year.

The Erdenet Joint Mongolian-Soviet Copper-Molybdenum Mining and Enriching Combine was commissioned at its full design capacity on 1 November 1983, and at present it produces 84 percent of the total output of Mongolia's mining industry and accounts for over 30 percent of its exports.

The supply of all basic mass consumer goods to the working people has improved.

Poland

The preliminary plan fulfillment estimates published in October 1983 indicate that the Polish economy has continued its progress along the path of normalizing economic life and overcoming the difficulties, which are still considerable.

A certain growth in the production of national income is expected in 1983, according to preliminary data -- for the first time in the last 4 years. After a prolonged decline, industrial output will show an increase of 4.5-5.00 percent. High results have been scored in the coal mining industry: Hard coal extraction in 1983 reached 190 million metric tons.

A good grain crop harvest has been gathered -- over 22 million metric tons. As of the end of October 1983, state purchases of grain amounted to 4.4 million metric tons, which is more than in any of the 3 previous years. Sugar beet purchases amounted to 15.4 million metric tons. At the same time, the situation in livestock raising has been complicated by feed shortages.

The fulfillment of last year's plan for the commissioning of projects has been unsatisfactory. At the same time, the commissioning of new apartments increased for the first time in the last few years.

Romania

According to the results of the first 10 months of 1983, gross industrial output rose approximately 5 percent by comparison with the previous year. During the same period, the volume of marketable output in machine building increased 7 percent in labor productivity rose 4 percent. Substantial growth has been achieved in the production of the most important types of machines and equipment: mining equipment, agricultural machinery, tractors, power industry equipment, and equipment for the food industry.

Light industry overfulfilled its plan for net output by 2 billion lei. At the same time, the reduction in the costs of producing 1,000 lei of marketable output amounted to 22.8 lei by comparison with the plan indicator. [sentence as published]

As a result of a fall in water flow in the country's rivers, hydroelectric power stations have recently been failing to generate 1,300-1,500 megawatts of power daily, and this has generally increased the strain in supplying the country's requirements for fuel and energy.

Romania's agriculture experienced difficult conditions last year. The comparatively light snowfall in the winter was followed by an unusually dry summer, which had a negative effect on the plan for agricultural output.

Czechoslovakia

The data which has been published shows a certain acceleration in the rates of economic growth.

Judging by estimated data, national income has surpassed the 1982 level by some 2.2 percent and industrial output has surpassed it by 2.6 percent. According to preliminary data, over the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan as a whole, the volume of national income increased 3.5 percent and that of industrial output increased 6 percent.

In accordance with the program for structural transformations in CSSR industry, the volume of production in energy- and materials-intensive industrial sectors has remained practically unchanged during the past period of the current 5-year plan, but in the electrical equipment industry, it has increased 22 percent, in general machine building it has increased 13 percent, and in the pharmaceutical industry it has increased 10 percent.

Despite the underfulfillment of the plan for plant-growing output, gross agricultural output rose thanks to overfulfillment of the livestock raising plan.

The plan for the volume of capital investments is being overfulfilled through increased investments in agriculture, the nuclear power industry, and communications.

The population's real incomes increased 2.4 percent by comparison with the preceding year.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE SPEECHES BY BLOC CITED

Olszowski Scores U.S.

LD190026 Moscow TASS in English 0004 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 19 TASS -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski addressed the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, and Security and Disarmament in Europe, now in session here.

The conference, he said, opens another important page of the Helsinki process. At its basis is the principle of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, and the recognition of the need for continuous concerted efforts for the maintenance of peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

That is why we, Stefan Olszowski said, resolutely oppose the NATO countries attempts to achieve a military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries, to call into question the territorial and political realities in Europe, the revival of revanchist tendencies which in some cases assume even the form of official government policy, the use of force in international relations, the putting of obstacles in the way of cooperation and dialogue, and the non-observance of treaties and agreements.

The deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, started by the United States and some of its allies, the Polish minister said, undermines the foundations of security on the European Continent, and is incompatible with the interests of enhancing trust between the European states.

S. Olszowski dwelt on the West's furious anti-Polish campaign, and on the illegal sanctions and restrictions imposed by the U.S. Administration. These actions, the minister said, run counter to the principles of the general European process.

Our continent, the minister went on to say, is being turned into a region of acute tension. The task of the Stockholm conference is to chart ways and means that would, on the one hand, reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe, and, on the other, contribute to implementing the principle of non-use of force in relations between states. The speaker praised the USSR's readiness to return to its constructive proposals in the field of arms limitations and reductions, if the United States and other NATO countries manifest readiness to restore the situation that existed prior to the start of the deployment in Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

We are prepared to spare no efforts, S. Olszowski stressed, to enable the Stockholm conference to reach concrete and tangible results.

Varkonyi on NATO, Bloc Aims

LD192301 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2103 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, 19 Jan (TASS) -- Even in conditions of the unfavorable international situation the Stockholm conference can do fruitful work, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi said today, speaking at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

The main cause of an unfavorable turn in the situation in Europe, he stressed, is the desire of the leading NATO circles to break the existing equilibrium of forces and to obtain military superiority. The commencement of deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe became a concrete manifestation of that desire.

The presence of new U.S. missiles in West Europe rules out a possibility of continuation of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, it exerted a negative impact on the course of other negotiations on reduction of armaments.

Varkonyi stressed the justness and necessity of the measures adopted by the Soviet Government, which are aimed at guaranteeing the security of their own country and that of the other member-states of the Warsaw Pact.

He referred to the socialist countries' invariable interest in easing tension, ensuring security in Europe, reducing the threat of a military confrontation and developing normal international cooperation.

Progress at the Stockholm conference, he said, depends to a decisive extent on the political will of the participating states and on how seriously they intend to reach an accord. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is ready for further efforts aimed at reducing political and military tension.

The conference should take into account the interests of all the participating states when working out measures to strengthen trust and security.

In our opinion, the Hungarian minister said, the conference should focus its attention on what could substantially strengthen confidence between the Warsaw Pact member-states and NATO. A comprehensive approach to ways and means of restoring confidence should be displayed. Such intentions are reflected in the proposals that have recently been moved by the Warsaw Pact member states.

We hope, Peter Varkonyi said, that the NATO countries will give a reply in essence to the proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-states aimed at building up confidence and promoting disarmament.

Bulgaria's Mladenov on Nuclear Zones

LD182320 Moscow TASS in English 2252 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 18 TASS -- In conditions of a sharp deterioration of the political climate, the Stockholm conference assumes special importance, said Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov speaking Wednesday at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

The cause of the heightened tensions in the international relations, the foreign minister said, lies in that "the ruling circles of the USA have chosen to deviate from the trunk road of detente and to take the path of confrontation. This occurred with the consent and even support of some of its NATO allies."

A qualitatively new military-strategic and political situation, already affecting extremely unfavourably the East-West relations, is being created by the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, that has begun in some of the West European countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov stressed, supports the adoption of response measures whose only objective is to safeguard the security of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Referring to the tasks before the Stockholm conference, the foreign minister stressed that it should engage in the search for a "balance between the mutually complementary political, legal-contractual and military-technical measures aimed at reducing the danger of military confrontation. In this connection Petur Mladenov pointed to a number of important initiatives of the socialist states, which, if implemented, would contribute to a significant enhancement of trust and security in Europe. He especially underlined the Warsaw Treaty countries' proposal to conclude a treaty on reciprocal non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations.

The Bulgarian foreign minister emphasised the importance of establishing nuclear-free zones on the continent, including the Balkans. The socialist countries have repeatedly stated that there are no weapons whose reduction they are not prepared to negotiate, the speaker said. "We," he said, "have repeatedly stated that the aim we strive for is general and complete disarmament."

Expressing the conviction that the conference participants must be guided by the concern for peace in Europe and its future, Petur Mladenov said: "The Bulgarian delegation firmly intends to contribute to efforts to create the spirit at this conference, that would activate the process of detente and enrich it with new confidence-building, security and disarmament measures."

Tension Linked to U.S. Policy

LD181738 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 18 TASS -- TASS correspondents report: A general discussion at the level of foreign ministers is continuing at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The heads of foreign ministries are expounding in their speeches the positions of their countries on questions that the representative forum has been convened to examine. The central place in the work of the conference today was occupied by the speech of Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, which was received with keen attention and interest.

Judging by also other speeches, most of the attending states are aware of the complexity of the situation that has taken shape and are seeking to find ways of defusing international tension and removing the nuclear threat.

The speeches by representatives of the socialist countries, thanks to which the process of detente in Europe has been launched, have clearly revealed their businesslike and constructive approach to the work of the Stockholm conference. These states have consistently followed a policy of deepening this process and promoting relations of peace and mutually beneficial cooperation among peoples. The foreign ministers of the socialist countries have emphasized that the conference should discuss measures towards reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe and building a firm foundation for trust among states. They have described the proposal of the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of force and the maintenance of relations of peace as one of the important measures in this direction.

The representatives of the countries of the socialist community have rejected attempts at leading the conference away from discussing the cardinal problems of confidence-building and security and pointed out their close connection with the need to put an end to the arms race.

They have emphasized that current tension is directly linked to the U.S. policy of gaining military superiority and with the started deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. Such actions, they have said in their speeches, are directed against the Helsinki accords and are torpedoing efforts to create a climate of trust and enhance security in the continent.

The speakers expressed the hope that political will and the feeling of responsibility will be displayed at the Stockholm forum and that the participating states will make a contribution of their own to the work of the conference from which the peoples expect concrete results.

GROMYKO MEETS IN STOCKHOLM WITH FOREIGN LEADERS

Arms Issues With Genscher

LD191816 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 19 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting here with Deputy Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

When international issues were discussed Andrey Gromyko stressed that the deployment of new American nuclear-missile arms that has been started in the FRG and some other countries of Western Europe is a drastic step directed against security and stability in the European Continent. The actions of the United States in Europe, just as the American line in international affairs in general, confirm again that the prime aim of the United States Administration was and is to wreck the existing balance of forces and to acquire military superiority over the Soviet Union and not at all the attainment of agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty are forced to draw the necessary conclusions from this, including in the aspect of ensuring their security.

For the FRG Government there is no escaping of the fact that together with the United States Administration it has assumed grave responsibility for the frustration of the talks in Geneva and for raising the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed the Soviet Union's adherence to the principled course of ending the arms race and removing the danger of nuclear war. In accordance with the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems it strives to live in peace with all peoples.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher contended that NATO's "rearmament" supposedly does not create "irreversible circumstances" and declared for the resumption of the Geneva talks in conditions of the continuing deployment of the new American nuclear arms in Western Europe, for a continuation of the "dialogue" between the West and the East.

In this connection Andrey Gromyko said that the USSR was and is a convinced supporter of the solution of ripe international problems by way of talks. If the FRG Government really is interested in a solution of questions of limiting nuclear arms at the negotiating table, it ought to direct its efforts at restoring the situation that had existed before the commencement of the deployment of American missiles in Europe. In such an event the Soviet Union would not be found wanting.

As to relations between the USSR and the FRG, the Soviet side was never short of goodwill and readiness to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with the FRG in various fields. At the same time one must not forget that questions of security have always been and always will be the most important, determining element of these relations.

When the work of the Stockholm conference was discussed Andrey Gromyko stressed the Soviet Union's readiness for a constructive study at this forum of such measures that would really lead to the creation of an atmosphere of trust between states and in the long run to disarmament, to prevention of nuclear war. In this context he noted the importance of the conclusion between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher outlined the FRG's stand on questions related to the Stockholm conference. Both sides declared for the need to hold the conference in a businesslike atmosphere, in a spirit of striving for an improvement of the overall international climate.

Hits Deployment With Andreotti

LD191827 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 19 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko had a meeting here with the Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. When views were exchanged on international questions the Soviet side outlined the principled evaluations contained in Yuriy Andropov's statements of September 28 and November 24, 1983. Andrey Gromyko stressed that the deployment of new American missiles that has been started in Europe, including on Italian territory, runs counter to the interests of European and international security and leads to a growth of the danger of nuclear war. In these conditions the Soviet Union is forced to take reply measures directed at preserving the military equilibrium. The United States and other NATO countries should give most serious thought to what serious consequences for the cause of peace might be resultant of their course of aggravating military confrontation in Europe.

Andrey Gromyko stressed the need to press at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe for the attainment of substantial results which would facilitate a change of the international situation for the better.

Also discussed was the situation in some other areas of the world, including the Middle East, where tension remains and the danger of military conflicts.

Both sides declared for mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields between the Soviet Union and Italy. The Soviet side expressed the conviction that the elimination of the causes of the aggravation of the situation in Europe and the world would have facilitated the translation into life of the above-mentioned interest for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the USSR and Italy.

UK-USSR Bilateral Relations

LD191931 Moscow TASS in English 1862 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 19 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe here.

They exchanged opinions on international problems of mutual interest. Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the Soviet Union has been consistently in favour of preserving peace and detente and believes that not a single opportunity, not a single chance should be lost to return to the path of talks aiming to reduce nuclear arms both in West and East on the sole real basis for this, the basis of equality and equal security.

Andrey Gromyko and Geoffrey Howe also examined some questions of bilateral Soviet-British relations. Both sides agreed that the 60 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Britain have provided convincing examples showing that it is cooperation rather than confrontation that meets the vital interests of the people of both countries, the cause of peace and security in the continent.

Talks With Canada's MacEachen

LD191937 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 19 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen today.

Topical problems of the present-day international situation, including questions related to the work of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe were discussed during the conversation.

Andrey Gromyko gave a principled assessment of the reasons that have caused the present aggravation of the international situation and that were manifested, above all, in the United States' actions to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It was pointed out that alongside the United States a considerable share of the responsibility for the aggravation of tension in Europe and in the world is borne also by those governments which by their stand on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons promoted the commencement of a new spiral in the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet side confirmed the Soviet Union's invariable line at the curbing of the arms race and the removal of the threat of nuclear war, at the widening and deepening of mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation among states.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Canadian relations the ministers proclaimed the readiness of both countries for further development of these relations which serves the interests of the Soviet Union and Canada and can promote the cause of peace and international security.

Discusses Cyprus Issue

LD192027 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 19 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko had a meeting here with Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus Yeoryios Iakovou.

During the conversation Yeoryios Iakovou spoke about the developments in Cyprus and around it.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed the Soviet Union's stand in support of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus conducting the policy of nonalignment. The USSR is for withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island's territory, for liquidation of foreign military bases and solution of the Cyprus problem without outside interference, with due consideration for lawful interests of both communities on the basis of appropriate decisions of the United Nations.

Meets Spanish Foreign Minister

LD191848 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 19 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko had a meeting here with the Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran.

During the exchange of views on the most pressing problems of our time Andrey Gromyko drew Fernando Moran's attention to Yuriy Andropov's statements of September 28 and November 24, 1983 which contain principled evaluations of the present dangerous turn of world affairs and express the Soviet Union's firm striving to do everything possible to prevent nuclear war. It was stressed that the obtaining situation dictates the need of vigorous efforts by all states for the good of peace.

The ministers noted that the Soviet Union and Spain attach much importance to the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe that has started in Stockholm. They declared for the attainment of accords which would really facilitate the restoration of trust between states, the strengthening of the mainstays of European security.

The situation in the Middle East and in Central America was also discussed, and the need of settling the arising problems by way of talks was stressed.

The sides confirmed the mutual striving for a further expansion of ties and contacts between the USSR and Spain, for a continuation of the political dialogue at various levels.

Meets Netherlands Counterpart

LD191934 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 19 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko had a meeting here with the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Hans van den Broek.

During the conversation the main attention was given to the situation in Europe, the work of the Stockholm conference and also to a number of questions of bilateral Soviet-Dutch relations.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that those NATO countries which have embarked on the road of deploying American missiles on their territory have assumed grave responsibility for raising nuclear confrontation and increasing the danger of war. To restore the normal situation it is necessary for the Western countries to make the necessary efforts to stop the arms race.

The sides confirmed the big importance which they attach to the conference in Stockholm and expressed hope that its participants will achieve substantial accords facilitating the creation of a climate of trust and changes for the better in the situation in Europe.

The ministers stated the readiness of both countries to develop mutually advantageous Soviet-Dutch ties and exchanges in various fields.

Meets Belgian Counterpart

LD191838 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 19 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko had a conversation here with the Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans during which they discussed some pressing international problems and also questions of bilateral Soviet-Belgian relations.

The Soviet point of view on the causes of the drastic aggravation of the international situation as a result of the deployment of new American missiles on the territory of some NATO countries and the torpedoing of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear arms was outlined in detail to the Belgian minister. It was said that the present tense international situation requires responsible efforts by all states so as to prevent a further dangerous development and change East-West relations for the better on the basis of mutual account of the security interests of each of the sides.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union attaches much importance to the Stockholm conference and intends to press at it for substantial accords directed at strengthening peace in Europe.

Both sides expressed mutual striving for an expansion of Soviet-Belgian cooperation in the interests of strengthening peace and the security of peoples.

ARBATOV ON 'LIMITED GOAL' OF STOCKHOLM MEETING

DW201109 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2245 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, CPSU Central Committee member and director of the United States and Canada Institute, by unidentified reporter in Stockholm; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you assess possibilities for the Stockholm conference to get the discontinued disarmament dialogue going again between the East and the West and between the two superpowers?

[Arbatov] Very small. I believe that the Stockholm conference has another goal. If anyone is hoping that the Stockholm conference will bring everything that has been broken back together -- broken by the Americans, West Germany, and by some other NATO states -- these hopes are wrong. The Stockholm conference has a limited goal. Unofficial talks will also take place there, but smiles and nice words cannot eliminate such serious things as the deployment of the new American missiles in Europe.

[Question] The entire world hopes that the Geneva conference will be continued on the fringe of this conference, so to speak. You see no chance of this?

[Arbatov] The Americans had no intention at all of concluding the negotiations with us in Geneva.

[Question] The Americans say the opposite.

[Arbatov] No, the U.S. deputy secretary of state said from the very beginning that this was not an exercise in arms control, but an exercise in NATO management.

[Question] The opinion has been expressed in Bonn that confidence and disarmament in Europe can be achieved only if the climate between the two superpowers is improved. Do you also view it that way, or can you imagine the Europeans playing a somewhat more independent role?

[Arbatov] I want to remind you that detente was not actually started by America. It began in Europe, in Soviet-French relations and, then -- and this was very important -- in Soviet-West German relations with Brandt's new Ostpolitik. Without this the Americans probably would not have been prepared, even after 10 years, to improve relations. I believe that in this time calling for great responsibility, no one can pass responsibility off to another. Everyone must cooperate, and I believe that the Europeans already have done something. However, this only sufficed to moderate the ministers language toward us. Now actual policy is involved.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE PROSPECTS HOPES REVIEWED

PM201114 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Vadim Nekrasov "International Review": "Prospects and Reality"]

[Text] The attention of the whole world, governments, international observers, and the general public is focused today on Stockholm. And this is natural. The 35-state Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, which has opened here, far surpasses the political framework laid down for it in its so to speak symbolic significance. The conference, which was formerly proposed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, was considered from the very beginning to be an important step on the path from political detente, whose principles were elaborated and solemnly established by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to military detente -- the firm foundation of peace and European security for many years ahead.

The road to convening of the Stockholm meeting was by no means smooth and direct. Considerable efforts on the part of the socialist states, the active support of the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe, and the good will of sober-minded statesmen from various corners of the continent were needed for the conference to finally start work, despite all the obstacles created by its opponents and the sworn enemies of detente and after many years of delays and numerous obstacles. The convening of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe is thus definite proof of the great vitality of the detente process started by the Helsinki Final Act and irrefutable evidence that it meets the peoples' basic interests and the demands of contemporary international development. The assertions which have become very current in the West that detente has outlived itself have once more been proved groundless and those who are busy trying to bury detente have once more been put to shame.

The Stockholm conference, as has already been noted, has assumed special significance in a situation which is characterized by a sharp aggravation in international tension caused by the actions of the West's reactionary militarist forces, led by the United States and NATO. The start of deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on European soil against the clearly expressed will of all the peoples of Europe, the resultant breaking off of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms, and the atmosphere of nervousness and anxiety created in the world by the actions of the U.S. military -- all this could not fail to draw special attention to the Stockholm meeting and provide grounds for expectations.

To what extent are they justified? This will be only shown by the results of the conference's work -- whether it will perform a useful mission within the framework of its mandate, to wit, whether it will carry out an examination in the first round and find, by joint efforts, solutions to certain problems in the interests of creating confidence and peace in Europe.

The Stockholm conference cannot, of course, be viewed divorced from the overall state of the international situation today, and it in no way inclines one to complacency. Thousands and thousands of people in the world are now asking the anxious questions -- will the transatlantic atom-merchants and their European accomplices who are pushing the world along the path of an unbridled arms race, which may lead to nuclear catastrophe, be able to be stopped in time, and what must be done to change the course of events and avert the threat.

Expressing an understanding for the general public's profound concern at the sharp aggravation of the international situation, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his recent reply to the message of the French antiwar movement, the "Appeal of 100": "The threat of nuclear war is indeed growing as a result of the stationing of new U.S. missiles in Europe which has started. And you, of course, rightly raise the question of eliminating the obstacles preventing the solution of the problems of nuclear disarmament in Europe at the negotiating table. The Soviet Union also favors eliminating such obstacles."

The USSR's stance thus leaves no room for erroneous assumptions. In the opinion of our country's leadership, the situation created is by no means irreversible. If, for its part, NATO displays readiness to return to the situation which existed before the start of deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union, for its part, will also be ready to do so. As a result, the need for the countermeasures, which the USSR and its allies have been forced to take to counterbalance the threat created by the appearance of new U.S. missiles in direct proximity to their borders, would disappear.

Unfortunately, by all accounts Washington continues to adhere to a different approach. It has achieved its goal -- it has started to deploy medium-range nuclear systems on European soil, disregarding in so doing the firmly expressed will of the peoples to avert a dangerous new arms race spiral. Transatlantic militarist circles are now expressing satisfaction at what has been accomplished and are demanding from their allies strict observance of the timetable for the stationing of missiles in the future too. It is forbidden -- there is no other word for it -- to even think about deviations from this timetable. The tough tone of the statements made on this score by the U.S. representatives at the December sessions to the real nature of the aspirations of the transatlantic military community which is by what has been achieved.

All this, of course, has a bearing on the atmosphere surrounding the Stockholm conference, though not entirely directly. The world public has recently received several confirmations that Washington does not consider the achievement of agreements on limiting, still less reducing, armaments to be a politically urgent task, and essentially has little interest in the task of promoting the creation of a climate of confidence which would facilitate such a reduction, which is an urgent demand of today.

Several appeals to the Soviet Union can be heard in the West today to cooperate in "ensuring long-term constructive and realistic relations, based on equality, restraint, and reciprocity." But the real situation remains the same as before: The USSR and the socialist countries are being asked to "cooperate" on terms which undermine their security and thus in the name of a joint deception of the peoples.

U.S. President Reagan, speaking 16 January on television, said a lot about the benefit of maintaining the "Soviet-American dialogue."

However, behind his wordy rhetoric devoted to the United States' "peaceableness", and its adherence to arms race limitation and the cause of consolidating international confidence, there was an absence of any new ideas or constructive proposals which would indicate a realistic approach to world affairs. On the contrary, the President's entire speech pursued the vexatious thesis about the need to build up strength and attempted to prove in fact the need for the United States to acquire dominant positions in the world.

The behavior of the governments of the United States and its closest NATO allies does not inspire optimism. However, the cause of peace and the defense of international security requires the continuation of the tireless struggle for the triumph of reason in international relations. "As before, so too today," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out, "we believe that no opportunity and no chance must be missed to return to the path of negotiations with a view to reducing nuclear armaments in the West and the East, on the only basis which really exists for this -- the basis of equality and identical security."

The recognition of this foundation is a realistic path which can lead to confidence-building in international relations. And, in its turn, confidence might assist the elaboration of a realistic approach to the most burning problem of today -- the problem of averting a very dangerous new arms race spiral. True to the principled peace-loving course of their foreign policy, the socialist states taking part in the Stockholm conference declared that they will consistently uphold at the conference the line of lessening tension and achieving accords, which would really help to consolidate the foundations of peace and security in Europe, reduce the level of military confrontation, and build confidence among states. The conference in the Swedish capital will justify the peoples' hopes, if effective methods of improving confidence between states are successfully elaborated at it, thus leading to arms limitation and disarmament -- which is the only reliable means of ensuring the peoples' security.

STOCKHOLM PROCEEDINGS AIM TO AVERT 'CONFLICT'

LD191457 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 19 TASS -- The Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, and Security and Disarmament in Europe with the participation of foreign ministers is continuing here.

It has been pointed out in the course of a general debate that, despite differences in the social and economic systems of the participating states, the people of these countries have common interest in preserving peace and averting world thermonuclear conflict. The Stockholm forum, whose convocation is viewed as a manifestation of reason in international relations, is called upon to serve these aims.

Representatives of socialist countries have outlined in their speeches a wide-ranging program of measures whose implementation could improve the international political climate and lessen the danger of a military clash. The socialist countries, they said, are prepared to discuss also other proposals to build confidence, develop cooperation, and reduce the level of military confrontation.

It is pointed out that socialist states declare consistently for the solution of ripe international problems through talks, for keeping from unnecessary polemic and conducting a constructive dialogue at the conference.

Representatives of a number of NATO countries in their speeches lay emphasis on a possibility of collecting various information of military character, not linking this with concrete measures on forces and arms reduction.

The Swedish press widely comments on the work of the conference, on bilateral meetings of foreign ministers. It is pointed out here that with due consideration for the interests of partners, in deeds, nor in words, the process of detente started in Helsinki can be continued and consolidated.

NATO OPERATIONAL PLANS ASSAILED IN EUROPE

PM181026 Moscow IZVESTIYA Russian 17 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Falin article: "Just What To Believe"; capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] Everyone comes to conferences with his own baggage. There are also, it is true, participants in meetings who are content with the role of porters and traveling salesman, helping to move and publicize other people's plans, ideas, and arguments. The United States signed the SALT II treaty, and the NATO team applauded in concert. Washington refused to ratify this treaty, and the allies were once again in rapture, calling for an encore. It couldn't be simpler. Following SALT II, the treaties on limiting underground nuclear weapon tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes flew into the basket. Then all the talks on disarmament topics were put into neutral, and the ground was prepared to annual existing agreements. The reason? NATO has enough concerns of its own, which the bloc will tackle first of all.

Of course, the North Atlantic alliance has plenty of concerns. Europe does not believe in the sincerity of the United States. Washington doubts the Europeans' staunchness. What, then, is the way out? Bringing American first-strike weapons into the FRG, Britain, and Italy. West Europe will be almost certain that, having started a fire, Washington will not slip away at the last moment, while the Americans are convinced that their allies, fettered hand and foot by Pershing and cruise missiles, will not risk swimming against the current.

At one time, in the somber Middle Ages, Rome's coliseum was turned into a quarry for stones used to erect papal buildings. Today imperialist architects are sizing up whether it is possible to build the fortress walls of the West from the debris of international security, to patch up internal bloc confidence by poisoning, shaking, and destroying world confidence, and to pave the approaching roads to new, "genuine" settlements with scraps of settlements concluded yesterday.

"We are not very worried by the 1972 accords," U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig declared, "although they were agreed by both sides." Defense Secretary C. Weinberger does not hide the fact that the U.S. attitude toward the ABM defense treaty is determined by the state of scientific and technical work. "If, upon completing our research, we reach the conclusion that a far more efficient system exists which will require the ABM treaty to be revised," the secretary warned, "then, frankly, we will not think twice about demanding the treaty's revision." As long as observance is more profitable than violation, the agreement is fulfilled -- this is Washington's typical view of faithfulness to its word, of its duty as a partner, and of predictability in its policy. The present U.S. leaders seem to proceed from the premise that the formula "frankly" excuses perfidy and turns the vice of infidelity into the virtue of straightforwardness.

So, the United States and its allies have prepared a nasty background for the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Thanks to NATO's efforts, the arms race has assumed unprecedented scope. The Pershings were made operational on New Year's Eve. It is reported that the flightpaths of the cruise missiles deployed in Britain also pass over Sweden and could pass close to the buildings where the 35 states' representatives will be in session. To the accompaniment of speeches in Stockholm, NATO will also engage in implementing the program for a race in the sphere of nonnuclear arms approved last December. Do not confuse these with conventional weapons. They are designed for waging real wars with the effectiveness of nuclear means, but without using the latter, keeping nuclear means in reserve.

Things are going swimmingly. Now is the time to discuss a lofty matter. It will be a year or two, or three, before the lines of the NATO decisions are transformed into concrete systems of "smart" weapons. We shall see what we shall see. NATO doctrines propose, and fate disposes. Since I have touched on fate, I invite you to speak about this.

Aloud and to Oneself

We dealt above with obvious phenomena and facts. Everyone can see them. It is necessary only to group or differentiate them by taking a denominator common to them all. This is more complex in politics than in physics or mechanics, where facts -- the most elusive ones -- are ideologically neutral, whereas in the social sciences they are mostly exclusively partisan.

It turns out that in addition to the observed stratum there exists an invisible one, also one of facts. Apart from public speeches, politicians deliver speeches to hand-picked audiences. Texts to which only the most select people have access are published in parallel with documents carried in bulletins. In NATO they are stamped "top secret" and "especially top secret." Literally -- "Cosmically top secret," that is, in the sense that the uninitiated must keep a respectable distance from these papers.

However, guests frequently fly to earth from space. And I have before me such a new-comer -- a collection of photocopies of NATO operational plans for waging nuclear war in Europe. Reports on them appeared in the foreign press back in July-August 1983, and now I am reading the documents themselves in the form in which they lie in the safes of General B. Rogers and his immediate subordinates. This reading gives me no pleasure, and you will undoubtedly understand why.

The NATO bloc tries persistently to avoid a pledge on the nonuse of force and the maintenance of relations of peace with the Warsaw Pact states. Even without that, it is said, the West will never be the first to resort to weapons, other than "in response to an attack." Will the operational plans not shed light on the meaning of the stand of the United States and its allies? For the armed forces are not guided by public communiqués on NATO Council sessions and still less by interviews in the news media. I am not sure that commanders and commanding officers in the Atlantic troops ever read them. Orders and instructions, which they are obliged to know by heart in order to press the buttons correctly, when everything living will be blinded by a fire brighter than millions of suns, are the law for them.

"Response to Attack"

How does it appear, this "response," in NATO instructions?

First, you will not find any definition of what is meant by "attack." The Grenadian, the Lebanese, or some other variant?

The United States led people by the nose for approximately 5 years by asserting that North Vietnamese cutters had "attacked" its ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. Something that did not happen was the pretext for a war which involved a sum total of approximately 4.5 million American servicemen. According to the instructions, whatever the higher instances designate will be considered an "attack."

Second, NATO is set [zavyazan] on the first use of nuclear weapons in any conflict in Europe and, in point of fact, on using them automatically.

Third, the inflicting of preventive strikes over the entire depth of the Warsaw Pact armies' combat formations to forestall a possible "attack" or what will be interpreted as preparations for one is not ruled out but, rather, is presupposed. These are strikes against 2,500 targets at a distance of 2,500 km from the border between the GDR and the FRG.

Let's turn to the document "Main provisions of the Northern Army Group defense plan" (NORTHAG/330/69). Paragraph "B", section 5 states: "The enemy will not be the first to initiate a nuclear war" and "The burden of the decision to initiate a nuclear war rests with NATO." This was noted even before the USSR unilaterally undertook to renounce first use of nuclear weapons.

The "burden of the decision" is not too oppressive for the NATO leadership. Be the first to act, paragraph "D", section 1, of the plan instructs. "The deterrent forces consist of all categories of troops including tactical (but not only tactical, as we shall see in a while -- V.F.) nuclear weapons," paragraph "B", section 4 states. Do not wait for an enemy nuclear attack but act yourselves "to create conditions for delivering selective strikes" (paragraph "F", section 6). Right along the front from the FRG's northern seaboard to its central regions. How to create these conditions? In the NORTHAG document CTS/NO. 145/68 appendix "J" /Air Support/ we read: "Penetration into enemy air space before declaring a general combat alert is by authorization from the Supreme Allied Commander of the Armed Forces (SACEUR)" (paragraph A (3) (a) section 3). [punctuation as published]

An uninventive scenario: First the bloc's troops violate a foreign border and provoke the Warsaw Pact Organization to take retaliatory action, then NATO turns to "legitimate defense." In Lebanon this model has already been tested. U.S. "reconnaissance" aircraft were dispatched to regions controlled by Syria. The Syrians took defensive counter-measures. Then the White House issued the order to bomb known Syrian air defense facilities and other positions.

The Warsaw Pact border might be violated for a broader purpose than creating a pretext for aggression. The aircraft attached to NORTHAG are preparing for an operation codenamed "Snowcat", to wit undermining the enemy air defense and destroying its facilities in the interests of assuring the safety of the nuclear weapon delivery vehicles earmarked for invading the socialist countries. This invasion would follow 5 hours after "Snowcat" had been unleashed by forces subordinate to the NATO second allied tactical air command (paragraph B. LL (CC) section 3). [as published]

"To a Victorious Finish"

The NATO thesis that nuclear weapons are mainly a "political weapons" and that their accidental use is "ruled out" because authorization for their use will come from the President by agreement with his allies -- this thesis is to be found from one communique to the next. And if nuclear arms are used, then it will be for the sole purpose of stopping a conflict "at the initial stage." All three safeguards are phony, to judge by the genuine instructions.

The President's authorization to launch a nuclear war is by no means compulsory. If a conflict arises -- it is not important how -- then within no more than 5 hours it will become a nuclear one. Perhaps before. The point is that if the commanders of NORTHAG's direct support airborne units cannot establish "liaison with the center," then the pilots of the strike force aircraft are automatically assigned missions to destroy "targets arising during combat operations" and the pilots themselves determine which target to destroy (paragraph "C. (3)" section 3).

Pilots are taught to do without the President's opinion. It is even less likely that they would be interested in the viewpoint of Washington's allies. After the initiation of hostilities their lot is to sort out the mess.

Finally, the promise to use a nuclear strike to "halt" or "limit" a conflict is given merely for effect. Take the "allied tactical air command No 2 plan for conducting combat operations." Appendix "D" "Combat Operations Using Nuclear Weapons" (2 ATAF/001/D/69). Here is how it interprets "limiting" a conflict. In "collaboration with forces which do not belong to NATO" it is above all "primary targets" which are destroyed -- "the enemy nuclear weapons and key troop control centers, the relevant elements of a threatened enemy air attack, and nonnuclear military establishments whose destruction is essential to eliminate the enemy's potential and wish to fight. This program is the basic SACEUR program" (paragraph "A" section 7). Tactical nuclear weapons are used in the second echelon to "erase" the flaws allowed when destroying "primary targets." The following figures give some idea of the scales involved -- out of the second allied tactical air command, 75 percent of the Pershing-1A missiles (24 launchers) and 70 percent of dual-purpose aircraft (140 aircraft) are to be detailed to destroy "primary targets."

As we can see from paragraph "A" section 10, the delivery of selective nuclear strikes is carried out before "R hour" when, on orders from SACEUR the bloc's armed forces start the massive use of nuclear weapons. Selective strikes, as you have already guessed, clear the way for an "unlimited retaliatory (!) strike." War extends not only to the enemy's territory. NATO nuclear charges explode on the territory of the NATO countries themselves, detonate in neutral states, destroying the "alternate targets" which emerge during hostilities (paragraph "C (3)," section 7). Everything is determined by the logic of combat, by "battle dynamics" (paragraph "C (2)" section 7).

Of the neutral countries, Sweden and Finland are most likely to end up in the NORTHAG zone. But we have taken a look at the secrets of just one sector of the bloc. There are others. Both U.S. weapons and jointly owned weapons (non-U.S. delivery vehicles and U.S. nuclear charges) take part in all these operations. For the NORTHAG region it is primarily a case of FRG potential subordinated to the U.S. generals.

And one last comment before I close. "If the time of the use of nuclear weapons (R hour) is announced AFTER forces and weapons for delivering selective nuclear strikes and operational flights by aircraft are carried out in accordance with the plan" -- that is the final sentence in the final, 22d, paragraph. Nuclear war may be initiated de facto BEFORE the supreme commander's order, spontaneously. But having begun it will proceed in accordance with the prerehearsed plan.

Most likely the NATO officials will say nothing. The standard phrase -- on operations connected with the possible use of nuclear weapons the United States has no comment -- will be the reply to possible questions.

There may be mentions that the anthology contains "obsolete" instructions. But are the new ones better? The Pershing II and cruise missiles have compressed 5 hours into a few minutes and essentially turned the detonation of a single charge -- a "selective," "planned," "provoked," or accidental one -- into the detonator for all arsenals. In any event the likelihood of these "dynamics" is now greater than ever.

At the first stage of its work the Stockholm conference will be concerned with confidence-building measures. We will hear how important it is to be respectable and compassionate, truthful in word and artless in deed. The trouble is that the NATO members forget to apply these lofty yardsticks to themselves. Perhaps because in NATO phoniness prevails. It is used to mix old and new doctrines and concepts, to prepare decisions with two or three catches, stealing the people's tranquillity and poisoning their lives.

BALKAN STATES STUDY NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL

PM181603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan dispatch: "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] Athens -- A meeting of experts from the Balkan states to study questions of inter-Balkan cooperation is continuing work here. As reported, a proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone on the Balkan Peninsula is on the meeting's agenda.

People in the Greek capital attach great importance to this forum. Addressing the participants in the meeting, Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou noted that it assumes special significance in the current situation, which is characterized by the aggravation of international tension. The head of the Greek Government stressed that the Athens meeting goes beyond the framework of a purely regional measure.

Broad political and public circles in Greece draw attention with satisfaction to the fact that the desire of the Balkan countries' peoples to rid themselves of nuclear weapons and organize cooperation in the economic and scientific spheres has support in the Soviet Union. In this connection, mention is made of the Soviet Government's commitment not to use nuclear weapons against countries that do not possess such weapons and to not deploy them on their territory.

Commenting on the meeting's work, the local progressive press notes that -- regardless of the results which may be achieved in its first stage -- it is important that virtually all the region's countries, excluding Albania, have expressed their fundamental agreement to hold a constructive dialogue and take specific measures with a view to improving the situation in the Balkans.

Conference's First Stage Ends

LD181816 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Athens January 18 TASS -- The first stage of the conference of experts of Balkan states on the question of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans ended here today. Held at the level of ambassadors, it was attended by representatives of Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia. They discussed problems connected with the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan Peninsula, questions of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and also prospects of developing the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation of countries of the region. It is intended to hold the next stage of the conference on February 13 also in the Greek capital.

ZIONISM, FASCISM LINKED IN 'SAVAGE CRIMES'

PM181530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[V. Bolshakov article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Fascism and Zionism: The Roots of Kinship"]

[Excerpts] The Voice of Israel, and Western radio stations which operate on the same anti-Soviet wave, come out practically every day with "protests" against the..."anti-Semitic campaign" allegedly taking place in the USSR, in the course of which, Tel Aviv's "voice" stated, "the obvious is denied," the obvious being "Zionism's noble goals." Other slander services of international Zionism, first and foremost its American subsidiary, act in unison with Israeli propaganda. It is, of course, no accident that the White House has joined in this campaign, accusing the USSR of "cruelty" to the Jews. It is a question of a coordinate anti-Soviet campaign whose aim is to discredit the USSR's nationalities policy and kindle hatred of socialism. Zionism is used by the most reactionary circles of imperialism, acting as one of the strike forces in Reagan's "crusade" against communism.

If you were not familiar with the ethics of this crew, you might wonder: how can there be any question of anti-Semitism in the USSR -- a country where the propaganda of racism and national enmity -- including anti-Semitism -- is forbidden by law? But the point is not that Israel and its patron imperialist states do not know that. They do know, but they maliciously equate with anti-Semitism the criticism of Zionism, which, as stated in Resolution No. 3379 adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 November 1975, is "a form of racism and racial discrimination."

The equation of anti-Zionism with anti-Semitism has its roots in the theory of the chimerical "world Jewish nation," according to which all Jews, whether they live in Israel or any other state, are, whether they like it or not, regarded as "one nation." In accordance with this "theory" and in violation of the norms of international law, Tel Aviv's rulers try to extend Israel's jurisdiction practically worldwide. The ringleaders of international Zionism also proceed on the basis that all Jews must support Israel in every way, including materially, and must be "loyal" to it and prepared to go to "the promised land" at the first summons. The Zionists abuse all people of other nationalities who condemn such claims as "anti-Semites," and those Jews who deny the Zionists the right to control their -- the Jews' -- destinies are called "traitors." The terminology and the approach are familiar from the Hitlerites' practice of recruiting in support of the "vaterland" the so-called "volksdeutsche" -- Germans living in other countries. At that time many Germans -- like Jews today -- rebuffed attempts on their honor and loyalty to the state they lived in.

The policy of Israel's ruling clique and of international Zionism arouses indignation and protests among all decent people, including Soviet citizens of Jewish extraction. They declare that they want nothing to do with the Zionists. Evidence of this is provided by the creation of a new public organization in our country -- the Anti-Zionist Committee. Its founders gave a clear characterization of Zionism as the strike force of imperialist reaction and condemned the Zionist military's savage crimes in the Near East, rightly comparing them to what the Nazis did in the occupied territories.

From the very first, Zionism, like fascism, has been the lackey of big capital and the ruling circles of the imperialist powers, which use Zionism as an instrument for implementing their policy.

Zionism, in turn, makes use of their support in order to implement its own, equally reactionary objectives. This is demonstrated very clearly in our day by the "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel, their joint brigandage in Lebanon, and their active collaboration in psychological warfare against the socialist countries.

Since its earliest days of existence the CPSU has consistently spoken out and fought against Zionism. V.I. Lenin wrote that "the Zionist idea is utterly false and reactionary in its essence." Even before the revolution, the Bolsheviks published a number of pamphlets and brochures describing Zionism as a movement hostile to working Jews and advantageous only to big capital and the Jewish moneybags. After the October Revolution the Zionists came out openly against the Soviet power, some of them taking up arms, on the side of the White Guards and the troops of the entente. As a result activity by Zionist organizations on the USSR's territory was banned. The documents of the 26th CPSU Congress noted once again that our party will wage a resolute struggle against Zionism and will not tolerate any manifestations of anti-Semitism.

The USSR comes out for the right of all peoples to live in peace and security, including the state of Israel's right to exist -- and that state's people will yet pronounce their their verdict on the Zionist ruling clique.

Soviet people express solidarity with Israel's progressive forces. "The struggle against Zionism as the reactionary ideology and practice of the Jewish bourgeoisie," Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee, says, "far from being contrary to the national interests of the Israeli people and the Jewish masses in all countries, is the surest way to serve those interests." This struggle is an integral part of the peoples' struggle against imperialist reaction.

USSR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT AID PRAISED

LD171445 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksandr Khlebnikov writes:

Western propaganda circles have again launched a frantic campaign to distort the forms and character of the commercial, economic, scientific and technical cooperation of socialist countries with young developing states and to belittle the scale and significance of their assistance to these countries in overcoming their economic backwardness.

The objective of this campaign is to cover up the sharply increased neocolonialist exploitation of the peoples of young states by imperialist countries and their transnational corporations. The Western countries, the USA in the first place, are trying to make the developing countries bear the consequences of the present crisis of the capitalist economy, the deepest and longest one since the end of the war. It is well-known that developing countries lost over 200 billion dollars of foreign exchange in the period since 1980. They had to pay over 130 billion dollars in 1982 to cover their debts and interest rates on loans. "The official development assistance" granted by the West in the same year -- 28 billion dollars -- looks insignificant against this background.

As was reported earlier this month by the London press, a report of the economic service of the British Foreign Office "analysing" Soviet assistance to developing countries is being circulated among U.N. delegates. This official report says nothing, of course, about the fact that the profits remitted to Britain from developing countries in the 1981-1982 fiscal year -- even exclusive of profits from oil-winning and oil-refining industries -- considerably exceeded the size of so-called "official development assistance". This shameless plunder cannot be concealed even by such a trick on the part of British Government as the inclusion in foreign aid of tremendous expenditures on the restoration and construction of new military installations on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

By announcing in the UN figures on its economic assistance to developing countries (about 30 billion rubles in 1976-1980 and 8.1 billion rubles in 1981) the Soviet Union convincingly showed that in this matter the Soviet Union is doing more, and not less, than any industrialised capitalist country. It should be stressed also that these are net figures on foreign assistance because they do not include data on repayment of credits.

The commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the developing countries are an important factor in the latter's struggle for decolonisation. They represent a new type of international economic relations, contraposed to the system of imperialist exploitation.

Absolutely absurd are the attempts made to accuse the Soviet Union that it is helping some countries more than others. The Soviet Union is cooperating in the economic, scientific and technical fields with 71 developing countries, including 24 least developed states. The Soviet Union does not impose its assistance on anyone but it will never allow the resources created by the efforts of the Soviet people to be used to support fascist, anti-people or racist regimes. On the other hand, everybody knows that under pressure from the West, the USA in particular, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development recently decided to grant the South African racist regime a loan of 1.1 billion dollars.

The amount of Soviet assistance to developing states exceeds by far the well-known U.N. recommendations on the allocation of a fixed share of gross national product for foreign assistance. The Soviet Union which does not share with capitalist countries the responsibility for the plight of developing countries is rendering this assistance selflessly, as part of its international duty.

UN PLANS FOR INTERNATIONAL MIDEAST CONFERENCE

LD190941 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] New York January 19 TASS -- Consultations have begun at the U.N. headquarters on the proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East.

The proposal was tabled by the Soviet Union. It was supported at the international conference on Palestine in Geneva last year. The U.N. General Assembly approved at its latest session a resolution also voicing support for the proposal to convene a conference on the Middle East with the participation, on the basis of equality, of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

In accordance with the resolution, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar sent a letter to the chairman of the Security Council outlining his considerations on participation in the conference.

FURTHER REACTION TO, COMMENT ON REAGAN SPEECH

PM191422 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Significant Echo. American Public Reaction to R. Reagan's Speech"]

[Text] New York, 18 Jan -- Advance preparations were made for this speech in official Washington. Journalists received certain quotes from it the day before. Satellite telecommunications were put on the alert. Administration spokesmen very significantly hinted at the almost "historic" nature of this speech. And then at precisely 1000 on Monday the President appeared in the East Room of the White House.

One wonders: Why did he need another show?

The point is, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, that the White House has finally realized the extent to which the administration's irresponsible nuclear policy has scared both the West Europeans, who are protesting at the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles on their territory, and the Americans themselves.

The President's "transformation" has aroused skepticism in local political and public circles.

"If R. Reagan had made such a speech at the beginning of his Presidency, we might have had in reserve 3 years of holding arms control talks and not 3 years of growing tension and nuclear threat," P. Simon, member of the House of Representatives, commented on the President's speech. "Reagan has not departed one iota from his previous statements and actions," Simon's colleague L. Aspin added, referring to the nuclear arms race unleashed by the White House and the Pentagon's colossal budget.

"There is nothing but rhetoric in this speech," C. Maynes, editor of the political journal FOREIGN POLICY, summed up. "We have not gotten any constructive initiative that could get the talks off dead center."

"The President," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes editorially, "declares that the time has come to talk. A sensible policy that has to be welcomed, you might think. But it would have been far better if he had acted in this direction for the past 3 years. Then he could have advanced the strategic arms talks by ratifying the SALT II treaty and promoted the elaboration of treaties on preventing the militarization of space and imposing a total ban on nuclear tests. Mr Reagan says he judges the Russians by their actions, not by their words. And this is also precisely how sober-minded voters judge the President himself."

According to the last poll conducted for TIME magazine by the Yankelovich, Skelly, and White Company, in recent months there has been a sharp increase -- to two-thirds of the population -- in the number of Americans concerned at the growing threat of nuclear war. "R. Reagan has shown that he can be tough," J. Yankelovich commented on the results of the poll. "But he can in no way prove that he can also become a politician striving for peace initiatives. This is why in an election year this problem will occupy a central place in the election struggle." And this struggle has already begun.

Americans, like other peoples, are alarmed at the growing threat of nuclear war and await from the White House not fine words designed for simperions but real steps to limit arms and ease international tension.

'Verbose Rhetoric'

PM191628 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the "Topical Theme" rubric: "Verbose Rhetoric"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Jan -- An exercise in demagoguery concealing the U.S. Administration's dangerous course behind verbose rhetoric about "commitment to limiting the arms race" -- that is how President Reagan's television speech on Soviet-U.S. relations has been received by prominent U.S. political and public figures and the American press.

This speech contained nothing new on the essence of the question, P. Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated in an interview with ABC TV. He stressed that for the achievement of positive changes in Soviet-U.S. relations concrete steps in the arms control sphere leading to the conclusion of an agreement are needed. However, he noted, the Reagan administration's approach to this problem has been unconstructive from the very beginning since it has insisted that United States is "lagging behind" the USSR in the military sphere. Since the Soviet Union is well aware that it has no military superiority over the United States it will not make any one-sided concessions to Washington, P. Warnke stressed.

The President's speech will hardly convince Americans that he really intends to do what he says, L. Harris, leader of the well known U.S. public opinion service, said. Public concern over Reagan's inclination for military problem-solving is becoming increasingly grave. Thus, as our poll has shown, 63 percent of Americans are convinced that Reagan's reelection will "bring the United States closer to war," he said, and 59 percent of those questioned gave a negative assessment of the White House's activity in the arms control sphere.

The speech was called "demagogic" by former U.S. Vice President W. Mondale, who is seeking the Democratic Party's nomination for the Presidency. Categoricaly rejecting the claim by the head of the White House that under the current administration the "world has become more secure," he said that, on the contrary, under Reagan the world has become less secure: As a result of White House policy the arms race has acquired an increasingly ominous character.

This was also pointed out by former Senator G. McGovern, another contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, who stressed that the past 3 years have been the "worst and -- for the cause of peace -- the most dangerous type of leadership of U.S. foreign policy."

Senator A. Cranston expressed serious skepticism with regard to Reagan's "love of peace." As a result of the present administration's policy, he stated, a situation has arisen which makes the reaching of an understanding on ending the arms race extremely difficult. "Reagan has opposed every initiative in the arms race control sphere in the past 20 years," the senator noted.

L. Aspin, member of the House of Representatives, pointed out the futility of the administration's present approach to relations with the USSR. Despite the rhetoric on the need to maintain Soviet-U.S. dialogue, he noted, the President intends to conduct it on his own terms, that is, on terms of confrontation.

"Reagan's strategy remains unchanged: that of forcing the Soviet Union to make concessions by building up U.S. military might," NBC TV stated. Reagan's speech was directed primarily at the U.S. and West European public, in whose eyes he would like to appear as a peace-loving statesman, ABC TV pointed out in turn. Reagan has not put forward any new initiatives and his speech contained no suggestion that he intends to change his policy toward the Soviet Union.

London, 18 Jan -- The West European press has treated Reagan's speech with a great deal of caution and skepticism and rated it as an attempt to "hoodwink" the West European public and U.S. voters.

Reagan delivered a speech, London's THE TIMES writes, "designed to pacify the Europeans, who are experiencing grave fears over the tension in Soviet-U.S. relations."

"The President, whose actions are quite clearly influenced by the U.S. election campaign that is beginning this year," the DAILY TELEGRAPH points out, "is now attempting to dispel his image as a trigger-happy cowboy."

"Reagan's speech contained no new proposals," the DAILY MAIL concludes, stressing that it was "rhetorical" in character.

Paris, 18 Jan -- Commenting on President Reagan's speech, LIBERATION stresses that it was determined by election considerations. As the presidential elections draw closer, so questions of safeguarding peace and nuclear arms control have become the dominant theme in U.S. politicians' speeches, the newspaper writes, because a "considerable section of the voters fears the threat of war" and is voicing increasing doubts about the wisdom of White House policy.

'Distorted Facts'

LD191807 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 19 Jan 84

["Tales of the U.S. President vs. Reality" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst on military questions Vladimir Bogachev writes:

During the past three years, when justifying new American programs of the deployment of mass destruction weapons, U.S. President Ronald Reagan repeated one and the same tale: In the seventies, before he came to office, the U.S. ignored defense problems as a result of which U.S. nuclear arsenals have reached by today the lowest level in the past 25 years. Hence, allegedly, the need for the intensive rearmament of the U.S. A few days ago the President again repeated this tale in his TV address whose purpose was to demonstrate the "peacefulness" of the incumbent administration. However, the repetition of one and the same tale cannot call in question the well-known facts.

The thing is that it is in the 70s that the Pentagon intensively increased the number of nuclear warheads and considerably improved their accuracy. In the 70s the U.S. submarine fleet was equipped with ballistic multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles (MIRVs). As a result of it, the number of warheads on U.S. submarines went up tenfold--- from 500 to 5,000 units.

In the 70s the Pentagon replaced 550 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) "Minuteman-1" and "Minuteman-3" with three independently targeted warheads of greater accuracy. This increased their destructive capacity no less than fivefold.

The U.S. Strategic Air Force adopted in the 70s the short-range attack missile system. Every "B-52G" and "B-52H" bomber was fitted for 20 striking missiles of this kind (instead of two old "Hounddog" missiles).

In the course of the 70s; the U.S. strategic offensive forces doubled its capacity of delivering nuclear ammunition in one launch without increasing the number of delivery vehicles.

It is in the 70s that the U.S. developed the most up-to-date weapon systems (strategic cruise missiles, intercontinental ballistic missiles, "MX", "B-1" bombers) and started the construction of the most up-to-date submarines and the manufacture of "Trident-1" missiles. The President's assertions to the effect that the U.S. nuclear potential is at its lowest level in the past 25 years are equally groundless. The number of nuclear warheads in the U.S. strategic forces alone has increased since early 60s from 4,700 to 13,000. In the 70s the U.S. produced three nuclear warheads daily, while at present, according to the "CBS" television company, eight nuclear warheads roll off the production line of the plant in Amarillo alone every day. The U.S. produces today more nuclear weapons than ever before in the whole of its history, the news analyst of this TV company Martin said.

The latest television address of the President which contained deliberately distorted facts about the balance of nuclear forces shows once again that the present U.S. Administration regards the continuation of the unrestrained arms race as its priority task.

Reagan's Motives Questioned

LD191922 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Fellow comrades. In itself, the fact that the U.S. President considered it necessary to dedicate a special speech to the problem of U.S. -Soviet relations comes as no surprise. The significance of the problem is obvious. But what aim was Washington pursuing by doing so? While changing somewhat the now usual tone and avoiding excessively strong language, Reagan in essence demonstrated that he holds completely and utterly to the same old position, continuing to insist on the need to build relations with the Soviet Union from the notorious position of strength. In calling for a resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva-- broken off, as is known, through the fault of the American side -- the President is taking no real steps and showing literally not a single initiative that might really overcome the deadlock at the arms limitation talks. He finds neither the political will nor a sense of realism to take a constructive path.

The question arises as to why, in that case, this whole noisily publicized enterprise was needed. By all accounts, it has two objectives. On the one hand, Reagan is trying to pull the ground from under the feet of his opponents in the campaign that has started in the United States for the next presidential election. It would not be fitting for him to appear to the voters branded as the instigator of war and of a policy that has brought Soviet-U.S. relations to the lowest level. On the other hand, the presidential address has the aim of allaying world public opinion, alarmed at Washington's course, by arguing that there has been no dangerous deterioration in the international situation and that the White House is full of concern to improve it. However, while not intending to alter its position substantially, continuing to add momentum to the arms race and undermining the foundations of a just accord, the Washington leadership is trying to improve its image by using purely outward, verbal ploys. Judging by the first reaction to the President's speech, the aim appears not to have been achieved either in the United States or abroad.

The Soviet Union does not need to be persuaded of the need for dialogue. Our country has put forth many realistic proposals, and adopting them would ensure an improvement both of Soviet-U.S. relations and of the international situation as a whole. These proposals remain in force. This was again stated by Comrade Gromyko, speaking in Stockholm. In order to achieve success it is essential for the U.S. Administration, not verbally but in practice, to abandon its current dangerous course and to show readiness to come to terms on a truly just and equitable basis. There is no other way.

'POLITICOSTRATEGIC' ANGLE SEEN IN ZHAO U.S. VISIT

PM191719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Political Observer's Notes": "Regarding Zhao Ziyang's Visit"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, has completed a visit to the United States. His meetings in Washington evoked a very large number of commentaries. During these meetings agreements on industrial and technical cooperation and on scientific and technical cooperation between the United States and the PRC were signed. In President Reagan's words, these agreements are to stimulate a flow of private U.S. capital into the economy of China among whose trading partners the United States now ranks in third place. Negotiations on cooperation in the nuclear sphere were continued, though still not completed, and this would enable U.S. firms to become involved in building Chinese nuclear power stations.

Commenting on the results of this visit, many observers note that the participants in the talks deliberately tried to muffle the political disagreements that exist between them -- especially on the question of Taiwan -- to focus attention on trade, economic, scientific, and technical links where, it is said, the greatest number of unutilized opportunities exist for the further development of bilateral relations. Commentaries inspired by the White House highlight the agreements signed during the visit. By singling out aspects of the bilateral links attractive to Beijing, Washington is seeking, to judge by all accounts, to stimulate trends in the PRC's domestic and foreign policy advantageous for Washington.

But the trip by the head of the Chinese Government is also interlinked with another, politicostrategic aspect. During the visit, the U.S. Administration leaders declared unambiguously that they were examining U.S.-Chinese relations above all in the context of the "commonality of strategic aims." The State Council premier evaded directly confirming such a "coincidence of interests," but he did not disclaim this.

All this points to the conclusion that the U.S. ruling circles' efforts are aimed first and foremost at using China's interest in developing economic and scientific-technical ties with the United States to involve it in Washington's global anti-Soviet course and draw it into a "strategic partnership" serving the interests of imperialism.

While verbally condemning "any kind of hegemonism," the Chinese leadership at the same time declares its readiness to establish "stable and lasting relations" with the present U.S. Administration. Yet it is well known that that administration's aggressive actions in the Near East, Central America, and Africa, and its attempts to turn West European countries into nuclear hostages of the Pentagon, represent extreme forms of hegemonism.

Receiving Premier Zhao Ziyang, Secretary of State Shultz declared: "We renewed and continued our strategic dialogue." The Chinese guest, however, expressed himself differently. "On a number of international problems the PRC and the United States adhere to identical or close views, while on other questions they have differences [raznoglasiya]," he stressed in a television interview. "Under these conditions it is not possible to establish an all-embracing strategy partnership."

"American officials assert," the magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW writes, "that China's criticism of U.S. policy in the Near East, Central America, and southern Africa and on problems of North-South relations allows Beijing to give the impression of being a nonaligned country and to distance itself from the United States. But they add right away that China reserves the loudest criticism for those aspects of American policy that have no direct significance for Beijing. Meanwhile the United States and China continue to adhere to basically parallel views with respect to the USSR, Afghanistan, and Indochina."

The world public notes that coincidence of views between Washington and Beijing is displayed precisely wherever the forces of imperialism and reaction are struggling particularly vigorously against the forces of socialism and progress. This favors the present U.S. Administration's attempts to impart an anti-Soviet, proimperialist thrust to American-Chinese relations.

The Reagan administration's recent attempts to gratify Beijing (for instance, alleviation of the restrictions on the export of the latest American equipment and technology to China) are partly dictated by election considerations. Having suffered a number of serious foreign policy failures, Japan's TOKYO SHIMBUN notes, the present White House incumbent is trying to make political capital out of relations with the PRC. In this respect, the newspaper says, he is astonishingly similar to his predecessor, Carter, whom Reagan himself criticized on precisely these grounds 4 years ago.

All indications are that Beijing is mindful of how advantageous the visit by the head of the Chinese Government and especially Reagan's upcoming trip to China in April, which will coincide with the U.S. Democratic Party primaries, now are for the White House. China would clearly like to take advantage of this interest to get as much as possible from the United States in the economic sphere and at the same time to play its "America card" in the world arena.

At the same time, the United States has by no means renounced a hegemonist, imperialist approach toward China's national interests. Although the normalization of bilateral relations was based on recognition that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of it, Washington politicians keep on "forgetting" this principle. The premier's trip was itself almost called into question because in a recent document the U.S. Congress called Taiwan the "Republic of China" and Reagan himself used precisely the same term during his November visit to Japan.

But it is not only in terminology that adherence to the "two Chinas" policy is displayed. Despite verbal gestures toward Beijing Washington is essentially keeping its relations with Taiwan unchanged and continuing to arm it intensively. When talking with American journalists the Chinese guest complained that, despite the accord between the PRC and the United States recorded in the 17 August 1982 joint communique, there has been no reduction in American arms supplies to Taiwan and even an increase in their qualitative level.

The same day that Premier Zhao Ziyang was listening to the U.S. President's welcoming speech on the White House lawn Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Hatfield, who has arrived in Taiwan at the head of a U.S. Congress delegation, stated that military aid to the Kuomintang, whose people he called "long-standing friends of America," will be at the same level as last year -- that is, \$750-780 million -- and that the development of relations between the United States and the PRC in no way means the curtailment of U.S. ties with Taiwan.

As can be seen, the U.S. Administration is by no means interested in a practical solution of problems which are of great importance for China. Washington is seeking to draw Beijing into the orbit of its influence to exploit U.S.-Chinese relations for its own self-seeking goals.

ZHAO CANCELS CANADA MEETINGS DUE TO COLD

LD201142 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa January 20 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, currently on a visit here, has cancelled scheduled meetings and negotiations because of a cold.

PRC HANDS OVER SPACE TREATY DOCUMENTS TO USSR

OW191108 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] China has handed over to the Soviet Government for preservation the documents on entering into the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, signed on 27 January 1967.

COMPARISON OF ZHAO REMARKS ON U.S. TIES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 January carries in its First Edition on page 5 a TASS report on PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's remarks on U.S. ties at New York's Foreign Policy Association. The PRAVDA report, entitled "PRC State Council Premier's Trip," has been compared with the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version published in the China section of the 18 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph four, line two reads in PRAVDA: "...the Taiwan problem." Observance of the principles enshrined in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, he said, "will help to dispel the storm clouds hanging over Sino-American relations." (adding sentence)

MPR'S GOMBOJAB VIEWS 'INDISSOLUBLE' TIES WITH USSR

PM191015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Central Council: "Checking Against Lenin"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January -- 15 January marks the 38th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Mongolia. This important document reliably serves the strengthening of ties between the two fraternal countries and the interests of peace.

Working people of socialist Mongolia look with a feeling of legitimate pride at the path traveled by the people's state in its 6 decades of existence. One of the world's most backward countries has been transformed in a historically short space of time into a dynamically developing socialist state with a modern diversified economy and a flourishing culture. The people's living standard has increased immeasurably. Mongolia's prestige in the international arena has been consolidated. The experience of Mongolia, which has bypassed the capitalist stage of development, provokes great interest in many countries which have recently been liberated from the colonial yoke and chosen a socialist orientation.

The main factor that determines our republic's present achievements and further prosperity is the indissoluble Mongolian-Soviet friendship. V.I. Lenin, great leader of the whole world's working people, and D. Sukhe Bator, leader of the Mongolian People's Revolution, were present at its birth. Lenin's wise words during his historic meeting with the Mongolian revolutionary delegation sound like a sacred mandate even today: "...the only correct path for every working person of your country is to struggle for state and economic independence in alliance with the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia."

Under the leadership of its tested vanguard -- the MPRP -- and relying on the all-around fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian people were able to defend and consolidate revolutionary gains, successfully resolve complex socioeconomic tasks, and make the transition to socialism. The relations established between our countries are a remarkable model of a completely new type of interstate relations based on genuine equality and selflessness and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Our friendship has stood the test of time and has been tempered and strengthened in joint struggle. The Soviet Union came to the help of the Mongolian people in 1939 when the Japanese militarists committed aggressive acts in the region of the Halhaiyn Gol. The joint victory over the aggressors, whose 45th anniversary will be celebrated this year, still serves as a harsh warning to all who hatch fantastic plans to test the might of the socialist community by force of arms. Mongolian working people did all they could to help their Soviet brothers in the harsh days of the Great Patriotic War against fascist Germany, and Mongolian servicemen together with the Soviet Army took part in crushing militarist Japan.

The Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance and also the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR signed in 1946 were important milestones in further consolidating Mongolian-Soviet relations.

The new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Mongolia and the USSR of 15 January 1966, which determined the prospects for mutual relations between the states and defined all the diverse forms and avenues for joint action in politics, economy, and culture, opened even broader opportunities for our republic.

Consistent implementation of this document's provisions made it possible to effect a sharp rise in social production, increase its efficiency, and improve work quality in all sectors of the national economy. The steady buildup of the country's economic potential and the achievement through this of a considerable increase in the people's material well-being and cultural standard have been assured. In the last 2 decades alone, fixed capital in the country has increased 760 percent, labor productivity 160 percent, and national income 190 percent.

More than 50 percent of the country's industrial output is now produced at enterprises built or modernized with the USSR's technical and economic assistance. It is important to note that Soviet friends are helping us to assimilate the most progressive technology and introduce the latest scientific and technical achievements. For example, the 100-megawatt turbine unit at the No. 4 heat and electric power plant, which recently generated its first current, is 50 percent more powerful than all the country's energy enterprises put together 2 decades ago.

The volume of our cooperation in the current 5-year plan will increase particularly appreciably -- it is doubling compared with the previous plan period.

As before, our party's attention is centered on agricultural development questions. Improvements in the efficiency of this very important sector of the Mongolian economy are also being achieved through close cooperation with Soviet friends. With the USSR's help, dozens of virgin land state farms and mechanized dairy farming units have been created and fitted out, areas of irrigated land have been considerably expanded, and millions of hectares of pastureland have been irrigated in the last few years alone.

Last year was successful for arable farming: Around 800,000 metric tons of grain and more than 130,000 metric tons of potatoes and vegetables were produced in the country, and 180,000 metric tons of succulent feed were procured. Mongolia's record results were made possible primarily by the creative application of progressive Soviet agro-technics, the introduction of soil-protection system for arable farming, and the high level of modern machinery available to farms.

The experience of creating joint enterprises based on interstate ownership of the means of production, which originated in Mongolia, is of great significance for the whole socialist community. The activity of the Mongolsovtsvetmet Association and the Erdenet mining and enriching combine have cogently proved the indisputable advantages of international economic complexes and their great efficiency. These two enterprises alone today provide more than one-third of all Mongolian exports. The fact that in international collectives the fruitfulness of educational work increases perceptibly, skill grows more rapidly, and workers' mutual assistance is strengthened is of particular interest. The hundreds of "Nayramdal" -- "Friendship" -- joint brigades and teams are splendid schools of socialist internationalism and for fashioning the new man. Trade turnover between the USSR and Mongolia is growing constantly. In the current 5-year plan it is almost doubling in comparison with the previous plan.

Direct links between ayma's, oblasts, cities, organizations, and institutions of the two countries are enjoying rapid development.

At present, such contacts are actively maintained by 20 Mongolian and 30 Soviet ministries and departments. Direct contact makes it possible to improve the effectiveness of cooperation and resolve problems that emerge on a day-to-day basis and accelerates the introduction into practice of achievements of scientific and technical progress. Direct links between party, trade union, youth, and other organizations help the successful exchange of accumulated experience and have a positive effect on management of the national economy.

Mongolian and Soviet organizations and specialists are jointly elaborating a general plan for the development and siting of Mongolia's production forces in the period through the year 2000 and also a number of comprehensive programs on topical problems.

The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, which is the biggest mass-membership public organization in Mongolia, with more than 500,000 members, has a prominent role in the consistent deepening of fraternal relations between our peoples. The annual Mongolian-Soviet friendship months are always popular with the people. A special feature of the 32d friendship month, held in October-November last year, was the holding of a 10-day festival of propaganda of and support for the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy.

The entire Mongolian people unanimously approve the truly titanic efforts the CPSU and the Soviet Government are making in the world arena in an attempt to prevent a thermonuclear war which would be fatal for mankind. The communists and all working people of our country greeted with profound understanding the 28 September and 24 November 1983 statements by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet State's Foreign Policy." As Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, noted: "Mongolia wholly approves the united stances of the fraternal socialist countries, which advocate that the NATO bloc be prevented under all circumstances from attaining military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries."

This unbending striving of the Mongolian people for peace was expressed in the statement on the start of deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and the appeal to the parliaments of countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin, which were adopted at the recent session of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

This year of 1984 is a jubilee year for the republic. Our people will solemnly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress, which determined the country's noncapitalist path of development, and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic. The working class, the cooperativized peasantry, and the working intelligentsia of socialist Mongolia, closely rallied around their combat vanguard -- the MPRP -- and the people's government, have competed to greet these portentous dates in a fitting manner. The political and labor enthusiasm of the whole people is accompanied everywhere by the development and strengthening of the bonds of fraternal cooperation with great Soviet Union and the deepening of Leninist Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which will flourish forever.

BUSH VOICES 'CONCERN' OVER U.S.-JAPAN TRADE

LD200008 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyuty reports:

The U.S. Vice-President George Bush has admitted that U.S.-Japanese trade relations continue giving rise to concern. Speaking at an international conference on problems of economic interdependence and future of world trade, which is underway here, the vice-president hypocritically lamented that allegedly the American markets are "more open to Japan" than Japanese markets -- to the United States, and this, he said, results in an unfavourable balance in Washington's foreign trade with the country of the rising sun. All states, he declared, should resist the temptation of protectionism.

But the words of the U.S. vice-president are at variance with the deeds of the Reagan administration which launched fierce trade warfare against its rivals. Washington made Japan the main object of attacks, by taking ever new discriminatory steps to restrict the access to the American market for its products. Many Japanese businessmen, writes the BUSINESS WEEK, believe that the United States is trying to shift on Japan the blame for its own economic difficulties.

U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON JAPAN TO BUY MORE PRODUCE

LD192131 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 19 TASS -- Washington's high-placed representatives have been frequenting the Japanese capital of late. The U.S. Administration is exerting pressure on Tokyo in a planned way to compel Japan to remove customs duties and other barriers to U.S. farm produce on the way to Japan's home market.

A U.S. delegation consisting of assistants to the President, the vice president and secretary of state arrived in Japan prior to the resumption of the Japanese-U.S. negotiations on farm produce trade in Tokyo fixed for January 20. The delegation had a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and demanded from him the lowering of customs duties on a number of U.S. goods, particularly beef and citrus fruit and the increase of the purchases of U.S. farm produce by Japan.

It is for the same purpose that U.S. deputy representative at the commercial negotiations Michael Smith arrived in Tokyo last Saturday.

At plenary meetings with Japanese representative Michael Smith demanded that annual purchases of beef by Japan be increased by 45 per cent, and purchases of citrus fruit by 25 per cent.

The problem of the increase of Japan's import of farm produce from the USA has long been one of the most acute problems in the economic relations of the two countries. The United States is pressing for the increase of its increase of its export to Japan to lessen a huge deficit in its trade with its Far Eastern partner, the deficit that surpassed 20 billion dollars last year.

The newspaper MAINICHI pointed out that shortly before the parliamentary elections in Japan in December last year the United States eased its demands somewhat in an effort to give a backing to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The United States hoped that the Liberal Democratic Party would win an impressive victory at the elections that it would then be easier to get concessions from Japan.

But the Liberal Democratic Party sustained a defeat and the opposition parties declaring against the liberalisation of the market of farm produce consolidated their positions. Nevertheless the United States is exerting pressure on Japan again which in the opinion of MAINICHI is connected with the coming presidential elections in the United States.

It is held in Washington that the Liberal Democratic Party must do a service now in return for the backing given to it during the elections.

JAPANESE WOMEN SCORE U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS PLAN

LD192206 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 19 TASS -- The Association of Women of New Japan has called upon the democratic public of the country to intensify the struggle against deploying on Japanese soil of vehicles for delivery of U.S. nuclear-missile weapons. The address voicing this call was adopted at an enlarged meeting of activists of the mass progressive women's organization of the country, which has been held here. The participants in the meeting expressed profound concern over U.S. plans, approved by the Japanese Government, to start as of June this year the siting of Tomahawk cruise missiles aboard ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, which are deployed in Japanese ports.

FUNDING BOOST FOR KURILS' RETURN TO JAPAN HIT

LD191456 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Boris Chekhonin writes:

So the opponents of Japanese-Soviet goodneighbourly relations are rubbing their hands with satisfaction -- Tokyo has again sanctioned a new Soviet provocation. [as received] A high-placed spokesman for the authorities, Ichiro Nakanichi, head of the prime minister's office, made a trip to Hokkaido "to inspect the northern territories", that is the islands of the Kuril chain belonging to the Soviet Union.

It would hardly seem worthwhile to touch on this subject since similar "inspection" trips with their inevitable theatrical-advertising overtones have already become a routine and few people are bothered by them. As the Russian saying goes, there's many a slip between the cup and the lip.

Yet this time the routine political trip has a new feature: Ichiro Nakanichi had a slip of the tongue, mentioning the plans of the ruling party to allocate an extra 10 billion yen for the revanchist campaign for the "return" of the so-called "northern territories." This is not an astronomical figure, of course, but quite sufficient for one to see that those at the helm of power in Japan today have taken course toward undermining in the long run the positive achievements made with such difficulty, and with an eye to mutual interests, by the peoples of the two countries in Soviet-Japanese relations during the years of detente.

Needless to say, these billion yen could be used by the Japanese Government for better ends, say to meet social needs. There are not few such pressing problems in the country. Instead we shall ask a different question: How wise is this policy of the Nakasone government, a policy of fanning up hostility between the two neighbouring peoples, a policy of rearmament, military blackmail and threats?

Those who live in the glass house are not advised to throw stones. In Tokyo they must be evidently aware of the relevance of this truth in our nuclear age.

They should also be aware of the sincere desire of the majority of the Japanese people for peace, for stronger goodneighbourly relations with other countries, the Soviet Union included. Was not the recent election setback of the Liberal Democratic Party proof enough of the fact that millions of people strive for such relations and condemn militarism and revanchism?

As to the Soviet Union, its position with regard to Japan is well known. It is interested in friendship with Japan but it does not want to foist its friendship on its neighbour. It takes two hands to clap. That is why the Soviet Union is prepared to wait for conditions for such friendship to ripen on the Japanese isles.

People in the Soviet Union know that it is more difficult to build and develop good-neighbour relations than to destroy them. The Soviet Government has demonstrated more than once its willingness to develop all-round mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan, cooperation based on the principles of respect and non-interference in each others' internal affairs. Among such initiatives is the Soviet proposal for concluding a treaty on goodneighbour relations and cooperation and its proposal for signing an agreement on commercial and economic cooperation for a 15-20 year term. Other Soviet initiatives also remain in force, for instance, those for limiting naval activities and for extending confidence-building measures on seas and oceans to Asian and Pacific countries.

So the way to detente and mutual understanding in the Far East is open. It only remains to hope that common sense would eventually prevail in Japanese policy and that it would be based not on illusory calculations on the benefits of the policy of escalation of belligerency and provocation but on present-day realities.

'DEEP WORRY' IN INDIA OVER U.S. SOUTH ASIA ROLES

Use of Pakistan Airfields

LD200921 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi January 10 TASS -- General Ziaul Haq, the head of the Pakistani military regime, has consented to the use by the Pentagon of airfields in the territory of his country. In return, the Indian news agency PTI reports, citing well-informed sources, the United States will make available to the Pakistani Army intelligence information and train the president's bodyguards in addition to the massive military aid totalling 3.2 billion dollars.

Islamabad's latest dangerous step testifying to the further involvement of Pakistan in Washington's aggressive strategy in South and Southwest Asia has caused deep worry in India. A group of MP's from the ruling Indian National Congress (I) has released here a joint statement strongly denouncing the war preparations of the Pakistani Army with Washington's active assistance.

'Control' Over Indian Training

LD182102 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi January 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports: The United States' provocative attempt to assume control over the training of officers for India's Armed Forces caused profound indignation in the Indian political circles.

According to THE HINDU newspaper Washington made an ultimatum to the Indian Government that the Pentagon's representative in the rank of a brigadier general be given a place of an "observer" in India's main military educational establishment, the College of National Defence. The U.S. Department of Defence also demanded that India send servicemen to study abroad, even though India has long since discontinued sending officers and cadets for such "training". Taking into consideration the recent exposure of a group of U.S. spies who were collecting secret military information, the Indian Government rejected with indignation the United States demands.

JARUZELSKI SPEECH AT LUBLIN CONFERENCE CITED

LD192258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1743 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan (TASS) -- PAP reports that W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, addressed the voivodship PZPR report and election conference in Lublin.

He noted that the course of the campaign confirms that although the party now has a substantially reduced complement, it is considerably healthier. The PZPR is now capable of going out to the working masses, which is now an exceptionally important and urgent task.

Increasing numbers of working people are accepting the party's arguments. They know that only the party is capable of leading the country out of the crisis, ensuring national security in a time of storms and menace, and guaranteeing reliable alliances fundamental for Poland.

The speaker devoted special attention to Lublin voivodship. The eyes of the whole country are turned to Lublin, the cradle of People's Poland, in connection with its 40th anniversary. It was here that the historic words of the July manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation rang out. Here the Wojsko Polskie was formed, by amalgamating the First Army with the forces of the people's partisans. From here it advanced on Warsaw, and then to Berlin, together with the victorious Soviet Army. Here the people's socialist state was born, and the historic process -- the cause of revolutionary transformations -- began.

Hegemony and responsibility for the national destinies of the working class in the implementation of profound sociopolitical reforms, the strengthening of the Polish-Soviet alliance and friendship, as well as firm adherence to the community of states building socialism -- such are the main facts of the 40th anniversary.

Evaluating the 40th anniversary, he went on, is becoming the platform and subject of a sharp political battle. The enemy, taking advantage of the difficulties being experienced by Poles, is seeking to put into question the choice of the path and significance of socialist transformations.

It is essential, in the way we look at the 40th anniversary, to overcome the optics of "crisis mentality," which weaken and render difficult the onward march. Socialism's internal and external enemies are tirelessly slandering our socialist genealogy. They want to inculcate in Polish society, and particularly in young people, a sense of hopelessness and a disastrous picture of the future, and to create a state of apathy. In a word, to the accompaniment of phrases about love for Poland, they want to bring about the weakening and degradation of Poland. That is the design of the anti-Polish psychological warfare.

Describing the economic situation in the country, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the difficult but today already discernable process of emerging from economic decline is continuing. Its directions and targets are defined by the plan for 1983-1985.

Streamlining the national economy requires regulatory measures. Any failure in increasing output and making the necessary changes in the structure of production, each delay in bringing down consumption of energy, intermediate and raw materials, and each zloty spent inefficiently invariably leads to an increase in costs and thereby causes prices to rise. Inflation must be tackled where it is generated, and it is generated from low efficiency, mismanagement and waste.

It is not possible to overcome the difficulties in 1 year, W. Jaruzelski went on. We say that the most dramatic times are behind us, but the most difficult lie ahead. This is not a figure of speech, but an assertion reflecting the reality of the situation and the complexity of the tasks awaiting us.

Our great chance, the speaker stressed, is the further reorientation of the national economy toward the USSR and the other socialist states and toward resolute expansion of our cooperation with them. The strengthening of Poland's position in the socialist community is an important achievement of the past 2 years. This period has been a great test of the strength and reliability of internationalism. Once again we have found our true friends. The memory of this will remain in our hearts.

Elections to the people's councils are approaching. These elections will be not only an expression of an attitude to the program and the candidates; they will be an unusually important stage in the process of political and social normalization.

International developments, Wojciech Jaruzelski said when speaking about the world situation, are instilling deep alarm. The U.S. striving to gain military superiority has confronted Europe and the rest of the world with the serious danger of losing peace. The deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, including the West Germany, is undoing strategic parity and dramatically increasing the risk of nuclear conflict. These missiles are also trained on Poland.

The national interests of the Polish People's Republic, the socialist character of this state and its allied links with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community form a single whole. They form the most important basis of Polish state interests. It is only in the framework of the Warsaw Pact that the security of Poland, and hence the inviolability of its borders, can be guaranteed, Wojciech Jaruzelski said in conclusion. We are safe thanks to our alliance with our friends. An understanding of this truth, which is decisive for the fate of our state, must be grafted onto every new generation of Poles.

USSR-POLISH TALKS ON DISARMAMENT HELD IN WARSAW

LD191324 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw January 19 TASS -- Polish-Soviet consultations on a wide range of questions of disarmament, including those concerning key problems on the agenda of the Disarmament Committee, were held at the Polish Foreign Ministry in connection with the session of the committee that begins in Geneva in February.

The Soviet delegation was headed by member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representative of the USSR at the Disarmament Committee V. Israelyan and the Polish by the Director of the Department of International Organisations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic P. Freiberg.

OLSZOWSKI: CDE CANNOT REPLACE ARMS TALKS

PM181420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Support for Common Decisions"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan -- All responsibility for the exacerbation of international tension lies entirely and fully with the U.S. Administration, S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, declared in Wloclawek.

The policy it is pursuing under the slogans of a "crusade" against communism is founded on a desire to undermine the postwar territorial and political order in Europe and to create a global antisocialist coalition.

The questioning of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements demonstrates a lack of realism and of a constructive approach to questions of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. The tense situation is also being inflamed in connection with the revival of revanchist forces in the FRG, he emphasized.

Together with the USSR and the other socialist countries Poland is doing everything possible to halt the dangerous development of events. This is evidenced by their numerous initiatives and proposals which, however, have not elicited a positive response from the United States and NATO. Against the will of the peoples of West Europe the first cruise and Pershing II missiles have been deployed there -- which has undermined the basis for continuing the Geneva talks. This has forced the Warsaw Pact states to take appropriate countermeasures to restore the military equilibrium upset by NATO. Poland supports these decisions, S. Olszowski declared.

Speaking about Poland's participation in the upcoming Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, he pointed out that Poland is fully resolved to make a constructive contribution to the work of the Stockholm conference in the name of preserving peace, reinstating the detente process, and strengthening European security. However, we realize that this conference cannot in all respects take the place of the disarmament talks which were broken off as a result of the American policy.

PROBLEMS FACING WARSAW, RECENT PROGRESS NOTED

PM181514 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

["Warsaw Reportage" by special correspondents G. Melikyants and L. Toporkov: "Years and People"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw is beautiful even during the days of this mild winter, when there is, of course, no longer any of the greenery that so embellishes it, nor yet...any snow. Its strong yet light bridges, its broad thoroughfares, among them the famous Marszalkowska, the numerous magnificent old and new buildings, the large and small parks, these islands of elegance in a vast city -- everything impresses, conquers and is remembered forever.

The fine aspect of present-day Warsaw appears in a special light through the prism of an unbending historical fact: By the day of liberation from fascist bondage on 17 January 1945 some 85 percent of the buildings in the Polish capital had been destroyed. Today everything has been restored and augmented with great assiduity. And the city is continuing to grow and be provided with amenities, becoming more beautiful and more comfortable to live in.

Selfless, truly patriotic labor for the common good was not to everyone's liking, for it asserted socialist principles, educated people in the spirit of civic duty and collectivism, and created new social and moral values in Polish society. The time came when some of those who had received apartments in blocks built on a "shock vigil" began to grouse: Why was this "show" necessary? Finding inspiration in turbid antisocialist sources, they began to spit upon the years when patriots such as Krajewski [celebrated Polish construction worker] were the real heroes.

Now that serious socioeconomic problems are facing Poland as a result of the events of recent years, concerted, honest, well organized labor is called upon to help resolve them. People who are not afraid of "overworking" are needed.

Today it is so important to rely on real models of a socially committed attitude to one's work. It was not for nothing that outstanding working people who set an example in the building of People's Poland and whom certain forces would not be averse to consigning to oblivion were named from the Sejm rostrum: the miner Pstrowski, the ship-builder Soldek, the construction worker Krajewski, and many others.

"A conscientious attitude to labor and to one's business is now more essential than ever," Michal Krajewski, chief editor of the journal TWORCZOSC ROBOTNIKOW, said. "And we endeavor to ensure that the working person always feels that he is a creative individual in everything, as was the case in the busy days of our capital's rebirth..."

We discussed Warsaw's present and future with division General Mieczyslaw Debicki, governor of the capital. Young-looking, well-proportioned, and smiling, you feel that he knows well the city's cares and lives for them.

"Warsaw is entering the 40th year of its free life in the customary scaffolding of new construction projects," Debicki said. "In working coveralls, as we say. Before the war there were 1.3 million residents in the capital, by the moment of liberation the city had almost died out, and now there are 1.63 million inhabitants of Warsaw. Our chief concern is to improve housing and municipal conditions. We must build 300,000 more apartments by the year 2000. Of course this is not easy: There is a shortage of skilled construction workers and construction materials. It is necessary to develop the industrial base of construction -- Warsaw is cooperating with Moscow in this.

"The socioeconomic crisis and the revelry of Solidarity extremists upset many plans and slowed the pace," Warsaw's governor continued. "This is still affecting life in the capital. Take the city's food supplies, for example. We have coupons for a number of products, which, incidentally are fully backed up by goods. Refreshment rooms operate in enterprises everywhere. But there is, unfortunately, also speculation and illegal sources of supplies. This annoys people, and we are persistently combating this. Transport is another difficult concern. Large enterprises are sited on the city's periphery, and people frequently travel to work from one end to the other. But the potential of motorbuses, streetcars, and trolleybuses is limited -- we need a subway! As is known, preparations to build one have been begun with the Soviet Union's assistance.

"The capital's governor and vice governors and deputies of the people's council," Debicki continued, "frequently meet with residents and participate in meetings at enterprises and in residential districts. Incidentally, only 1 of my 6 deputies, 2 of the 30 department chiefs, the office chief, and myself are military people in the city administration: I beg to point this out. But the Western radio claims that everything in Warsaw is run by the military. No, everything here is run by the working people and their elected representatives, the overwhelming majority of whom have passed the test of political maturity with honor in the recent difficult days.

We had many meetings with Warsaw residents during the days prior to the anniversary of the Polish capital's liberation from the fascist invaders. Here are the words of one of them -- Franciszek Rapicki, senior foreman at the transport equipment plant (he has been working at this plant for 29 years and has been a PZPR member for 33 years):

"We ended last year well, although we still have to surmount a mass of difficulties, and the people's mood has improved noticeably. We are now confident that Poland's enemies have been taught a good lesson. In addition, what we have gone through has clearly revealed what socialism has given Warsaw and the whole republic."

SOVIET, CSSR ARMY POLITICAL OFFICERS CONFER

PM191957 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Colonel G. Okulov report: "Traditions of Combat Collaboration"]

[Text] Central Group of Forces -- A meeting has taken place between leading workers of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Political Directorate of the Central Group of Forces. It summed up the results of cooperation in the past training year and outlined plans for the current year, with a particular place assigned to work to educate the soldiers of the fraternal armies in the spirit of socialist internationalism and combat collaboration.

Colonel General A. Brabec, chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army Main Political Directorate, Lieutenant General N. Kovalenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Group of Forces, and the other comrades remarked on the fact that the significance of further reinforcing our armies' combat brotherhood, of reciprocal cooperation, and of the exchange of experience of party political work is growing immeasurably in the current complex international situation.

CSSR MARKS ROCKET, ARTILLERY TROOPS DAY

LD142111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Rocket and Artillery Troops Day is being celebrated in Czechoslovakia. The rocket troops are celebrating their festival with success in combat and political training, thus carrying on the glorious traditions of brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army and other armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

Speaking on the occasion of the festival, Lieutenant General Pelousek, commander of the rocket and artillery troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, noted that, faced with the serious threat hanging over the whole world caused by the deployment of American nuclear missile weaponry in Western Europe, strengthened cooperation between Warsaw Pact member-states is of great importance. He stressed that countermeasures adopted by the Governments of the USSR, CSSR, and the GDR in these difficult international conditions aimed to wreck the dangerous plans of imperialism, maintain the military balance, and ensure the peace and security of peoples.

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV PAYS VISIT TO PRAGUE

For Czechoslovak coverage of the visit by Stepan Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman, CPSU Central Committee member, and member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Prague and his talks with Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Czech Central Council of Trade Unions, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 18 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARKHIPOV HOLD TALKS WITH SFRY AMBASSADOR

LD192353 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in the Soviet Union, today. The discussions conducted on this occasion were devoted to topical matters of Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation.

SPAIN'S MINISTER MOSCOSO CONTINUES USSR VISIT

Meets Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy

LD181732 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 18 TASS -- "We view the Spanish minister's visit to Moscow as manifesting the desire of Spain to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union," said Pavel Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He was receiving in the Kremlin today Javier Moscoso, minister of the state administration of Spain, who has been staying in the USSR since last Saturday at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

Pavel Gilashvili told the guest and the officials accompanying him about interaction between the supreme and local government agencies and about the legal status of the autonomous republics and regions. Taking Georgia as an example, he dwelt in detail about the solution of the nationalities question in the USSR and about how the principles of equality among all nations and nationalities inhabiting that Transcaucasian republic are implemented in practice.

Pavel Gilashvili emphasized that "the peoples of Georgia justly associate all the achievements of their republic with the friendship and fraternal assistance of all Soviet peoples."

Javier Moscoso expressed cordial gratitude for the reception. He pointed out that "the pithy conversation" in the Kremlin and the trip to Dagestan, a multinational autonomous republic, have given him a good opportunity for seeing and learning how the nationalities question is being solved in the USSR.

Received by Vorotnikov

LD191722 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 19 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, today received Javier Moscoso, minister of the state administration of Spain. During the friendly conversation the guest was familiarized with the principles of Soviet Government and the tasks of social, economic and cultural development that are now being accomplished.

Both sides went on record in favour of further developing friendly links and cooperation in various fields between Spain and the Soviet Union. It was emphasized that this meets the interests of the people of both countries and the cause of strengthening peace and security in Europe.

The Spanish minister visited the Lenin Mausoleum. He also called at the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet and made a tour of the exhibition of economic achievements of the USSR.

Meeting with journalists, Javier Moscoso expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to the Soviet Union. He stressed that the visit will serve the further improvement of mutual understanding between the people of both countries and the extension of trade, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between Spain and the Soviet Union.

Vorotnikov Hits 'U.S. Conduct'

LD200506 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Javier Moscoso said in Moscow that his official visit to the Soviet Union has been very interesting; a report on this from Carlos (Agrasar) in Moscow:

[Begin recording] The Spanish delegation led by Minister in the Prime Minister's Office Javier Moscoso was received in Moscow today by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov who once again set out the well-known Soviet positions on international affairs, basically those concerning disarmament. From the outset this was the most important of all the scheduled meetings. The meeting was the most political of all those held by the minister, Mr Moscoso:

[Begin Moscoso recording] It was a cordial meeting. He was our host and had invited us to pay this visit. During the meeting the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation expressed his interest in seeing future relations with Spain become more intensive than they have been up to now. He then spoke at length and made clear the disquiet and concern in the Soviet Union over the international situation. He made a number of accusations concerning the conduct of the United States in connection with the increase in tension caused by the nuclear (?spiral). When I spoke, I made clear the loyalty of Spain and the Spanish Government to our allies, our country's historic western vocation which, I said, does not at all mean that relations between Spain and the Soviet Union cannot be very cordial and very good. [end recording]

Visits Dagestan ASSR

LD171545 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Makhachkala January 17 TASS -- Javier Moscoso, minister of Spain's State Administration, today familiarized himself with the Autonomous Soviet Republic of Dagestan, the northern Caucasus.

He had a friendly conversation with M. Magomedov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic. The guest was told about successes accomplished by working people of the mountainous area in developing economy, science and culture.

The minister made a trip to Derbent and visited a state-owned vine-growing farm.

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT, HOLD TALKS

Delegations Meet in Kremlin

PM181410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

["Meeting of Soviet and Spanish Parliamentarians" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A meeting of delegations of the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Congress of Deputies of the Spanish parliament (las Cortes Generales) began in the Kremlin 16 January.

Taking part in the meeting were:

From the Soviet side -- chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee B.N. Ponomarev, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission V.V. Zaglandin, and Deputies N.N. Blokhin, K.S. Virsaladze, M.S. Gromova, R.I. Kosolapov, and T.N. Khrennikov;

From the Spanish side -- First Deputy Chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Congress of Deputies M.A. Martinez (head of delegation), Deputies L. Garcia Arias, L. Garcia Forcada, J. Molins Amat, L. Mardones, A. Monforte Arregui, and J.M. Bandres.

Welcoming the first visit by Spanish members of parliament to our country in the history of Soviet-Spanish relations, Boris Ponomarev noted that the visit is taking place under conditions of a serious aggravation of the world situation. This complication is first of all caused by the United States and NATO striving to change the alignment of forces in the world, to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union, to suppress any regimes that are not to the liking of the United States, and to subordinate other countries.

The brazen aggression of the United States against the small freedom-loving people of Grenada; the use of armed force against the Lebanese patriots, as a result of which thousands of totally innocent Lebanese are dying in Lebanon, including in its capital, Beirut; the undeclared war of the United States against Nicaragua -- all this confirms once again the correctness of this evaluation.

Deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Europe occupies a special place in imperialism's plans, above all that of the U.S. It testifies to the dangerous intention of the United States to do everything possible to continue the course of fuelling tensions, heedless of anything.

That is why the USSR deemed it necessary to adopt serious response measures on our side, which are clearly enunciated in the November 24, 1983 statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov. The measures concern both the territory of the countries where U.S. missiles are being deployed and the U.S. territory itself. Our response defensive measures are called upon to safeguard the security of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

On December 29, 1983, Boris Ponomarev added, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a resolution "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet State," which expresses a serious concern over the sharp deterioration of the world situation, caused by the growing militarism and aggressiveness of the imperialist forces, above all of the United States. At the same time, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR solemnly stated that the Soviet Union wishes to live in peace with all countries and to follow the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social political systems.

This is also the USSR's intention with respect to Spain. On the Soviet side, an attentive approach is being manifested toward cooperation with Spain. The Soviet Union follows the course of further developing and enhancing friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries. We are convinced that the sphere for cooperation between our countries is very wide. This is true, above all with respect to the struggle to preserve peace, to end the increasingly dangerous arms race, to prevent the threat of nuclear war, and to eliminate sources of military danger.

Boris Ponomarev further stressed the need for efforts aimed at fostering feelings of friendship, mutual respect, and good will between the peoples of our countries. We are doing all we can so that the Soviet people could have a possibly broader idea of the historical and cultural heritage of the Spanish people and of its present achievements and accomplishments.

One has to state, however, that this spirit of relations between our countries, this approach to their future is not shared by all in Spain. This is especially true with regard to its mass media organs.

It seems to us that parliamentarians are called upon and are in a position to exercise their positive influence in this sphere. Representatives of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR see this as their role, and will continue to make every effort to foster feelings of friendship and good will toward the Spanish people.

In conclusion, Boris Ponomarev pointed out that the current disquieting situation in the world and the attempts being made by the forces that are hostile to peace to push mankind onto the path of confrontation and conflicts require persistent efforts by all peace forces with a view to upholding and strengthening peace, to ending the arms race, particularly the race of nuclear arms, and to averting the threat of war. For our part, we are prepared to promote that in every way. In his speech M.A. Martinez expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that deputies of both countries are meeting. We, he said, are turning a new page in our relations. This is of historic significance.

Spain, M.A. Martinez continued, strives to continue the process of ensuring security and cooperation in Europe, of which the Madrid follow-up meeting of the European conference in Helsinki became an important stage. This acquires greater importance since the situation that has now developed on the continent is not a simple one -- it is a situation which gives rise to concern among the country's public.

Then M.A. Martinez explained the approach to Spain's foreign policy, the approach which, as was pointed out in the Cortes' resolution of October 27, 1983, is guided by the goals of upholding national interests, the common interests of peace, disarmament, overcoming military blocs, and development of cooperation.

To begin, Spain would like to promote the ensurance of peace. We, the speaker said, consider the U.S. interference in Grenada inadmissible. We support the peoples of Central and South America struggle for democracy and for overcoming social injustice.

Spain considers itself a country of the West. However, it has its own individuality -- it is a Mediterranean country. A referendum is to be held in Spain during the present legislature on the question of NATO membership. We, M.A. Martinez stated, do not consider that either a military or any other threat to Spain exists on the part of the Soviet Union.

Spain is not an opponent of the USSR. We would like to raise the level of relations with the USSR, along parliamentary lines in particular, although we have different approaches to some questions. The development of these relations, he concluded, would promote the interests of peace and cooperation among the peoples.

A discussion on the main problems of the international situation and Soviet-Spanish relations began after the initial speeches of both sides.

The same day the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Foreign Affairs Commission held a luncheon to mark the visit to the USSR of the delegation from the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Congress of Deputies of the Spanish parliament.

The luncheon was attended by B.N. Ponomarev, M.V. Zimyanin, and other officials. During the luncheon B.N. Ponomarev and M.A. Martinez exchanged friendly toasts.

There was a meeting between the Spanish delegation and the leadership of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the aktiv of the USSR-Spain Society.

Talks Completed

PM201004 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "From a Position of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Talks between delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Congress of Deputies of Spain's Cortes Generales ended in the Kremlin on 17 January.

The examination of the main problems of the international situation was concluded. M.V. Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, and CPSU Central Committee secretary, in reply to the Spanish guests' questions, described the main avenues of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy defined by CPSU Congresses and supported by all the Soviet people, and stressed that any attempts to use the language of force when talking to our country are doomed to fail. Noting the role of parliamentarians in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and end the arms race, he stated that the common character of the two sides' positions that emerged during the discussion on a number of aspects of the world situation, specifically regarding the need to eliminate the existing hotbeds of war and of the danger of war, gives grounds for hope for fruitful cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Spanish Cortes Generales in the struggle to reach that goal. V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, touched on problems of peace and security in Europe. As a result of the deployment of U.S. missiles on the continent imposed by Washington and the agreement to this deployment on the part of Britain, the FRG, and Italy contrary to the ideas and spirit of the all-European conference in Helsinki, the situation has worsened acutely which is causing legitimate concern among the Soviet, Spanish, and other European peoples. The Soviet Union does not consider the situation irreversible. But to improve it requires good will from the other side, too, and an abandonment by Washington of its course of imposing its will on others. It also needs cooperation between the USSR and Spain, particularly during the Stockholm conference, could play a certain role in this sphere.

Particular attention was paid on the second day of the discussion to questions of Soviet-Spanish relations. M.A. Martinez, head of the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Congress of Deputies of the Spanish Cortes Generales and first deputy chairman of the committee, and Cortes Generales deputies L. Garcia Arias, L. Garcia Forcada, L. Mardones, J. Molins Amat, A. Monforte Arregui, and J. M. Bandres, declared Spain's desire to develop relations with the Soviet Union in the political, economic, cultural, sports, and other spheres in a spirit of equality and mutual respect. USSR Supreme Soviet deputies N.N. Blokhin, M.S. Gromova, R.I. Kosolapov, and T.N. Khrennikov, expressed our side's readiness to develop all-round friendly relations with Spain.

The opinion was expressed that differences in social systems and in approaches to particular problems of international life should not hinder this development or cooperation between our countries in the struggle to prevent war and consolidate peace. Both sides expressed the opinion that the discussion was useful and that the continuation of such contacts was expedient. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of mutual respect and good will.

Leningrad-Barcelona Ties Hailed

LD181806 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Leningrad January 18 TASS -- The visit to the USSR by the delegation of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Congress of Deputies of the Spanish parliament was qualified as a positive step in Spanish-Soviet relations by the first deputy chairman of the commission Miguel Angel Martinez. During his conversation today with deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet Boris Taukin he said that "Spain strives to strengthen cooperation with the Soviet Union and in this connection our delegation's visit is of great importance."

The guest, just as the other members of the delegation, learned with satisfaction from Boris Taukin that preliminary agreement has been reached on the establishment of friendly ties between Leningrad and Barcelona within the framework of the federation of twinned cities. "There is no doubt that such contacts play an important role in deepening understanding between our peoples, and we will enhance their development in every way", Martinez stressed.

The visit to Leningrad, where the delegation arrived this morning, begins the tour of the Soviet Union by the Spanish members of parliament. The city of almost five million on the banks of the Neva, one of the biggest industrial, scientific and cultural centres of the USSR, warmly received the guests.

At the Piskarevskoye cemetery the guests paid tribute to the memory of more than 500,000 Leningraders who fell during the siege of the city in the years of the Second World War. A wreath with a ribbon repeating the colours of the Spanish national flag was laid to the motherland monument. Miguel Angel Martinez left the following entry in the VIP book: "As plenipotentiary representatives of the Spanish people we state our resolve to act in the name of peace so that the sacrifices of Leningrad shall never be repeated."

At Smolnyy Institute, where the headquarters of the Great October Socialist Revolution was housed in 1917, the members of the delegation inspected the museum devoted to Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The guests have also been to the Hermitage Museum whose collections extensively represent Spanish art as well.

Feted in Leningrad, Depart

LD192044 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Leningrad January 19 TASS -- At an official luncheon today representatives of the Soviet Union and Spain declared for the strengthening of the political dialogue between the two countries. The luncheon was held by the Leningrad City Soviet in honour of a delegation of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Congress of Deputies of the Spanish parliament, now on a tour of the Soviet Union.

Greeting the guests, Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Boris Taukin stated that the USSR and Spain have extensive possibilities for bilateral cooperation in various fields and first of all in the struggle to preserve peace, to deepen the process of international detente. He expressed hope to see further progress in Soviet-Spanish relations.

During our stay in the USSR we have seen for ourselves the deep respect that Soviet people have for our people and country, the head of the delegation, first deputy chairman of the commission Miguel Angel Martinez said at the luncheon. This inspires us to act in the name of strengthening bilateral and all-European trust.

Just as during the talks and conversations in Moscow we again confirm our resolve to facilitate the preservation of peace, the guest continued. The delegation arrived in the Soviet Union with a message of peace and friendship from the Spanish people. We state our readiness to develop good relations with the Soviet Union in all fields.

Also today the guests visited Leningrad University. In Victory Square the Spanish members of parliament inspected the monument to the defenders of Leningrad in the years of the Second World War and laid flowers.

In the evening the delegation left for Tbilisi, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Georgia.

SOVIET NAVY INCREASES MEDITERRANEAN 'PRESENCE'

NC172236 Paris AFP in English 2216 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Rome, Jan 17 (AFP) -- The Soviet Navy has stepped up its Mediterranean presence in the last few days, the Italian Defence Ministry said here today.

In a statement, the ministry said the nuclear powered guided-missile cruiser Kirov and the guided-missile warship Udaloy had moved into the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean and dropped anchor off Tunisia where the largest Soviet units in the Mediterranean region are concentrated.

Both ships were constructed recently, and are equipped with long range sea-to-sea and sea-to-air missiles.

The statement noted that the presence of the two ships in a zone close to Italian territorial waters was being regularly monitored.

MARCHAIS ADDRESS AT FRENCH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

LD191007 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Paris January 19 TASS -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] made a report at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Party now in progress here. Analysing the activities of the government of the left forces, Georges Marchais stressed that in the period after the presidential elections of 1981 the government effected a number of major social and economic reforms. But although the left forces achieved considerable results the serious problems confronting the country remain unsolved and give French working people cause for deep concern. The overcoming of these problems will be of decisive importance for the alliance of the left forces.

The employment situation has deteriorated again lately. The growth of unemployment is a direct result of the policy of employers to liquidate jobs. The process of curtailment of industrial capacities and of cutting investments in industry is expanding. A further drop in the real incomes of practically all categories of working people was also registered last year. On the other hand, the profits made by employers on a national scale increased on the average by 4.8 percent.

The French communists, Georges Marchais said, intend to contribute actively to the implementation of the governmental programme of the left parties adopted in 1981. This programme provides for concrete measures to ensure the rights of the working people, develop the economy and democratise public life. Under present conditions when big capital has begun a new onslaught in order to split the alliance of the left Forces, Georges Marchais said, the French Communist Party considers it necessary for the government to adopt a firmer stand so as to rebut the policy of the right-wing parties and employers.

Georges Marchais criticized the frantic anti-communist and anti-Soviet campaign launched in France by the right-wing forces in order to split the alliance of the left parties. At the same time, the organisers of this campaign are trying to thwart public actions for peace. While talking of the "Soviet military menace" they keep silent about the numerous crimes of imperialism and distort history. In this connection Georges Marchais called attention to the fact that it was the USA that provoked several military conflicts in South East Asia and Latin America. He pointed out that Washington actively supports the most reactionary regimes and is giving assistance to Israel which is waging war in Lebanon. The South African racist regime has become the main ally of the USA on the African Continent. It was the American administration that put forward the so-called doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war and led the disarmament talks to a deadlock. This campaign of lies is actually part of the course toward war preparations, being followed by the imperialist forces, a course which represents a serious danger, said the leader of the French communists.

U.S. SAID EXPANDING PRESENCE IN ICELAND

PM171813 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On Someone Else's Territory"]

[Text] Reykjavik, 13 Jan -- The United States is involving Iceland increasingly deeply in its aggressive plans in which the expansion of its military installations on the island plays an important role.

As the THJODVILJINN newspaper reports, the U.S. Strategic Air Command is intending to create considerable fuel stocks for strategic bombers on Icelandic territory. The U.S. Congressional House Appropriations Committee, it reports, has discussed a Pentagon request to appropriate \$60 million to construct on the southwest of the island, near the U.S. military base at Helguvik, a petroleum port and fuel depot for the needs of the U.S. military base at Keflavik. The new storage facilities will have eight times the capacity of the present facilities and will be able to supply U.S. Air Force operations for a period of 45 days from the beginning of hostilities.

During the committee's discussion of the plans to expand the U.S. military presence in Iceland appropriations of \$15.8 million to construct an underground control center for U.S. Armed Forces were also requested. According to statements by Pentagon spokesmen present at the committee session, the center must be capable of controlling the U.S. Armed Forces for 7 days. It is surprising, the newspaper points out, that questions directly affecting Iceland's security are being discussed in the U.S. Congress without the Icelandic Government knowing anything about it. This all shows America's desire to increase its militarist presence in the country, THJODVILJINN emphasizes.

FINNISH DIET DEPUTIES DISPUTE PEACE ISSUE

LD150015 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1700 GMT 14 Jan 84

[(Igor Nivkov) commentary]

[Text] Citizens of the world condemn both the U.S. foreign policy course, which aims at attaining domination of the world, as well as the unrestrained arms race pursued by United States. Washington tries to defend its foreign policy line by saying that it is necessary to end with the current arms disparity as it is to NATO's disadvantage. These claims are, however, nothing but lies, our commentator (Igor Nivkov) writes.

It has been repeatedly shown by concrete figures that until recently NATO and the Warsaw Pact held a relative balance in armaments. Even in the West many politicians have admitted this. The United States, primarily, and its closest allies in NATO try to alter this balance in their own interests. With this aim they started deploying new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As a result, the threat of a nuclear conflict has increased in Europe and throughout the world. Speeches by well-known politicians, personalities and parliamentarians, as well as the strengthening of the antinuclear and antimissile movements, show convincingly that there is no West European country which is not deeply concerned over the fate of mankind on account of these activities.

Against this background the speeches of certain deputies in the Finnish Diet struck a discordant note. In connection with the debate on the 1984 state budget, National Coalition Party representatives Tuure Junnilla and Pentti Maki-Hakola claimed that vehemence that the Warsaw Pact countries have more armaments than NATO. They tried to justify their claims by presenting falsified figures about NATO armaments. All this had such a provocative and sordid sound that one of the Diet deputies cried: Are we in the Finnish Diet or at a NATO session? These two Diet deputies, who were joined by the chairman of the Constitutional Party of the Right, Georg Ehrnrooth, did not restrict themselves to fabrications concerning nuclear power, but coarsely attacked the international peace movement.

This scandalous case of Junnilla and his companions in itself scarcely merits much attention. These politicians have for decades specialized in foreign policy falsifications and hostility.

But the question of peace is too serious a matter. It is not easy to pass over facts that indicate that in a country which acts resolutely for stopping the arms race there are politicians who in fact are part of the chorus of those who support power policy. For the sake of objectivity it is necessary to note that statements of this kind do not describe Finland's foreign policy climate. Finland's Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen expressed in his speech in Moscow last December his conviction that European security cannot be improved by continually increasing the number of newer, ever-more destructive arms systems in our continent. This can only be achieved through efforts aimed at effective limitations and restrictions of arms, especially nuclear arms. There is no doubt that the majority of the Finnish people support his stand.

FOURTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT OPENS IN CASABLANCA

LD171655 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Rabat, January 17 TASS -- The fourth summit conference of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference opened in Casablanca. Among items on the agenda are the Middle East situation in the light of Israel's continued aggression staged with the vigorous encouragement of U.S. imperialism, the Palestinian problem, the crimes of Israeli aggressors on occupied Arab lands, the Iran-Iraq conflict, and the situation in the south of the African Continent. The participants in the conference will also discuss questions of the development of the economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation among Islamic countries and other problems.

Speaking at the opening, King of Morocco Hassan the Second elected chairman of the conference urged all Arab and other Islamic countries to give all-out support to the struggle of the Palestinian Arabs for the exercise of their rights and to exert efforts to the utmost to liberate Israel-occupied Arab lands.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia pointed to the need of the implementation of the plan of the establishment of peace in the Middle East region adopted by the Arab summit meeting in Fes. He said peace, security, and stability in the Middle East cannot be ensured without complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and recognition in full volume of lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, its sole lawful representative.

Fahd demanded immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory and called for the implementation of its independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. He came out for the speediest achievement of national reconciliation of the Lebanese. King Fahd expressed concern over the continued Iran-Iraq conflict and expressed the hope that it will soon be ended.

The conference was also addressed by the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti.

U.S. Pressing 'Afghan Problem'

LD192108 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Excerpts] According to news reports of the Morocco summit of the Islamic Conference Organization, the United States engaged in backstage efforts aimed at distracting the summit from discussing the most pressing problems of the Islamic world. More on this from our analyst Aleksandr Malik:

The United States resorted to a method it had used more than once on the threshold of various international forums. It importunately pressed on delegates from the Muslim countries the so-called Afghan problem. America spared no effort to make them focus their discussions on the situation in Afghanistan, having paved the way for this at the recent forum on Afghanistan in Washington. This goal was also pursued by a tour of the Pakistan-based Afghan refugee camps undertaken by a group of American senators.

Washington's efforts to constantly kindle tensions in and around Afghanistan by raising the Afghan question at various forums mean that the U.S. itself is interested in gaining a political solution to the issue least of all.

It's common knowledge that Afghanistan and Pakistan are engaged in talks through the mediation of a special envoy of the United Nations secretary general who, in a message of the 14th meeting of the Islamic conference at foreign minister level in Dhaka late last year, said that the diplomatic process was moving in the right direction. Therefore it's obvious that those who are purposefully kindling tensions around the events in Afghanistan are interested not in reaching a political settlement but in complicating the situation still further.

However, Washington prefers to follow the secret paths of an undeclared war against Afghanistan by dispatching there hired bands armed and trained by the United States. (It sets off) against serious and honest efforts aimed at resolving the Afghan problem backstage intrigues whose goal is to distract the Muslim world from discussing its most pressing issues such as the Palestinian and Lebanese questions. Nevertheless, as the Dhaka meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization showed, the United States has failed in its attempts to alleviate the anti-American sentiment growing in the Muslim world. More and more Islamic countries came to realize that the shelling of Lebanon by American warships and the undeclared war against Afghanistan, carried out in combination with Washington's propagandistic maneuvers, pose a threat to the sovereignty of Muslim countries which embark on the road of independent development.

ISRAEL CLAIMS UN 'ANTI-SEMITIC' FORUM

LD181849 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

Israel's representative at the U.N. Yehuda Blum [name and title as received] has accused the U.N. of having allegedly become an international anti-Semitic forum. The Israeli delegate sent Tuesday an official letter to the U.N. secretary general in which an attempt was made to present as anti-Semitism the denunciation by the world community of the bandit, expansionist course of Tel Aviv. Blum demands that these "manifestations of anti-Semitism," as he put it, be stopped.

No sober-minded person can imagine a more insolent and outrageous accusation than this one. Tel Aviv "hawks" have more than once attacked the world community, and in doing so, they acted like the notorious drill sergeant who asserted that in the whole of his unit he was the only one to keep in step. By all appearances, these tactics are well mastered in Tel Aviv. Their aim is to draw the attention of the public from the flagrant violation by Israel of U.N. resolutions.

As is known, the impermissibility of the use of force in relations with other states is the cornerstone of the U.N. Charter. However, the very first official document published after the proclamation of Israel in 1948 -- "The declaration of independence" -- set forth the "doctrine of Zionism" which is based on hostility, hatred and racism. Since that time the acts of aggression of Israel against the neighbouring Arab countries actually have become part of Tel Aviv's state policy. Trampling underfoot the U.N. Charter, decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly, the Israeli military commits outrages on the occupied Arab lands, humiliates the dignity of local residents and treats them with imperial haughtiness.

In all these actions, Tel Aviv is invariably supported by Washington. The aggression against Lebanon revealed to the full the aggressive essence of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. The atrocities committed by the aggressors on Lebanese soil are sometimes compared, and with good reason, with the crimes committed by Nazis on occupied territories.

Tel Aviv rulers and their American allies would like the U.N., to remain aloof to the outrageous challenge of Israel to the world community. They would like to go on with the policy of brigandage and annexation in the Middle East, paying no heed to the U.N. Charter and the basic principles of the international law. Tel Aviv's attacks on the U.N. supported by Washington actually reflect its striving to set itself against the world community, notwithstanding the fact that Israel owes its very existence to the United Nations organization. It would be worth recalling that the State of Israel was proclaimed on the basis of the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly of November 29, 1947. One cannot fail to realise that by its aggressive actions and insolent attacks on the U.N. Israel is undermining the basis of its existence.

PATRIARCH CABLES HERZOG ON CONVENT ATTACK

LD192053 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 19 TASS -- The Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen sent today a telegram to the President of Israel Hayim Herzog in connection with a new act of terrorism committed in the Gornensky orthodox nunnery in 'En Karem.

"Only chance saved the life of the nun Glafira Sorokina whose house was blown up on the morning of January 15", the telegram says. Patriarch Pimen expressed hope that the Israeli state authorities would "take resolute measures to protect the representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church, who are performing their noble mission in the holy places, from threats against their life."

SOVIET OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

GF181838 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 17 Jan 84 p 17

[Part III of report on panel interview with Georgiy Skorov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow; Vladimir Kossov, chief of the main computer center at the State Planning Committee; Tadeush Teodorovich, deputy director of the State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; (Robert Klikovskiy), director of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Ruben Andreasyan, of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by unidentified AL-ANBA' correspondent in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpts] [AL-ANBA'] What did Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov mean when he said that the Soviet economy is not appropriately developing?

[Vladimir Kossov] It is known that the Soviet economy develops in accordance with a previously established plan. However, the establishment of such a plan for a large economy like that of the Soviet Union is considered a difficult task, even if this plan is for a year -- indeed its establishment for 5 years is even more difficult.

The formal achievement of the plan is simply defined as the achieved indicators are compared with its decided figures in the plan. Moreover, the concept of the strategic direction of economic development is usually defined in every 5-year plan. For the current 5-year plan of 1981-85, it is the method of the horizontal growth of production.

The Soviets are known for their lack of conceit and for taking a critical view of their accomplishments. This means that whatever has been achieved is compared with whatever could be achieved. It was on this basis that Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov expressed some concern about the fulfillment of the 5-year plan or the economic change to horizontal growth. It is worth mentioning that after this concern was expressed, a wide range of complete measures were taken to eliminate the shortcomings.

The results of the first 9 months of 1983 fully show that the Soviet economy this year is developing more successfully than the previous 2 years of the 5-year plan period. This is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken in response to the issues discussed in Yuriy Andropov's speeches.

[AL-ANBA'] What is the Soviet Union's view of the international economic crisis, which most prominently affects the poor and underdeveloped countries?

[Tadeush Teodorovich] Actually, it is only possible to describe the current situation of the international capitalist economy as critical. Humanity is faced with the threat of an eruption of local and international crises. The army of those who are unemployed in the industrially developed western countries amounts to 33 million or 10 percent of their manpower. Crisis has followed crisis in the capitalist economy. The economic slump in the main capitalist countries has expanded and affected international trade. The volume of trade decreased from 6.5 percent in the years 1976-1979 to 1.5 percent in 1980, and there was no growth and even substantial negative growth rates registered from 1981-1983. Inflation continues to increase, and it adversely affects international trade. The unregulated monopolism encroaches over national boundaries, and local companies seeking profits plunder nonrenewable natural resources. In this way, the profits earned now harm the interests of the future generations. The threat to the world has increased because of the continued arms race. Thus, the current crisis, which is more profound than any before, started in the capitalist countries and arms the underdeveloped countries more than it does the developed countries. Since their economies are so closely linked with international capitalism, their economic development has been harmed to such an extent that their combined unemployment totals 400-500 million people who should be part of their work forces.

FATAH OFFICIAL TALKS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

GF151836 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the Fatah Central Committee, began talks with the Soviet officials on the latest developments of the Palestinian issue and the current situation in the Palestinian arena, in addition to the situation in the Middle East, especially concerning events in Lebanon.

This visit comes as a special assignment by the Fatah Central Committee to explain the various sides of the Palestinian issue and the events related to it in the region, to exchange views with the Soviet officials on that, and to discuss Soviet-Palestinian relations.

WRITERS UNION'S VISIT TO JORDAN REPORTED

PM181012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Jordan-USSR: High Assessment"]

[Text] Amman, 16 Jan -- R. 'Awdah, president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society and a well-known Jordanian public figure, has made a high assessment of the Soviet Union's principled stand on the Near East problem.

Receiving the USSR Writers Union delegation which has been here on a visit, he pointed to the immutable Soviet support for the Arab peoples' struggle against Israeli aggression and for a fair and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question. The delegation of Soviet litterateurs met with Jordanian writers, journalists, statesmen, and public figures. During the meetings, the sides discussed questions on the development of literature and art in the USSR and Jordan and problems relating to the role of literature in the struggle for peace. The USSR Writers Union delegation was received by 'Uwaydat, Jordanian minister of culture, youth, and archeology.

PLO'S MAHMUD 'ABBAS CONCLUDES MOSCOW VISIT

JN181755 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], PLO Executive Committee member, has concluded a visit to Moscow during which he held talks with representatives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Foreign Ministry, and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

In a statement to WAFA on the visit and its results, Abu Mazin said. We discussed the current state of affairs in the Middle East, particularly following the departure of brother leader Abu 'Ammar and the Palestinian fighters from Tripoli. The Soviet side reaffirmed its constant and principled support for the Palestinian people's struggle and for the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. The Soviet side also stressed the importance of Palestinian unity and the need to preserve it. The Soviets stressed that they will reiterate this stand to all the Palestinian forces. The Soviet side also renewed its confidence in the national course practiced by the PLO's leadership and emphasized the need to preserve this course, particularly since the Palestinian leadership has always confirmed its rejection of the Reagan plan and the Camp David agreements, which do not fulfill the aspirations and objectives of the Palestinian struggle.

ISRAEL'S PRESIDENT HERZOG VISIT LIBERIA, ZAIRE

Visit 'To Split' Africa

LD182007 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 18 Jan 84

[From the "Africa As We See It" program; unattributed commentary]

[Text] Israeli President Herzog has arrived in Liberia for talks on the development of bilateral cooperation. From Liberia the Israeli leader will go to Zaire to discuss similar matters. The two African countries, our observer recalls, have restored diplomatic relations with Israel which they, just as most of the countries of the continent, severed in protest against Israeli aggressive policy toward its Arab neighbors. The decision was taken by the OAU and it is still in force.

The resumption of diplomatic relations with Zaire and Liberia had great important for Israel. The goals official Tel Aviv pursues on the black continent are not restricted to diplomacy. It sets before itself much broader strategic targets and to reach them it doesn't act single-handed. The United States did a lot for Israel's reappearance in Africa. With regard to Zaire, the United States literally twisted that country's arm using its financial difficulties. Liberia also came under massive pressure. All these efforts by official Washington are not without purpose. In fact, it tries to infiltrate its tried agent in Africa to share some of its own cares including such a delicate sphere as military cooperation.

It is significant that Liberia at once concluded a treaty with Israel on aid in ensuring security. The Israeli-Zaire partnership has also assumed a (?distinctly) military character. The two countries have signed an agreement on large-scale military measures ranging from massive arms shipments to a rebuilding of their entire system of armed forces with the emphasis on training airborne units, the very Zaire paratroopers that on orders from the United States have been transferred to Chad together with their Israeli instructors. That is how, with the help of Israel, the United States is drawing nonaligned countries of the continent into its own strategic plans. To split independent Africa is an all-time and cherished aim of the imperialist powers and Israel, whose president has now arrived in Monrovia, is one of the instruments they are using in reaching this aim.

U.S. Role Criticized

LD191829 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] New York, January 19 TASS -- Tel Aviv regards massive penetration into Africa as one of its main foreign policy objectives. Such is the essence of pronouncements made by Israeli President Hayim Herzog in Kinshasa where he is staying on an official visit.

Speaking at a press conference, H. Herzog -- as follows from an ASSOCIATED PRESS report -- tried to persuade African countries to reestablish political and other ties with Israel while shutting their eyes to Israel's aggressive actions in the Middle East. As is known, by the decision of the Organisation of African Unity African states severed diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv in 1973 in reply to the crimes committed by the Zionists against Arab peoples.

At the present stage, Israel is launching -- with the mediation and support of Washington -- a political and economic onslaught in Africa. What the USA and its "strategic ally" want is to establish places d'armes in the region, to secure for themselves access to its natural wealth, drive a wedge between Arabs and Africans and deprive Arab states of the OAU's support.

H. Herzog promised African countries that "great benefits" would accrue to them from rapprochement with Tel Aviv. At the same time he warned them that boycott of Israel would not bring them anything good. He extolled in every way ties between Israel and Zaire. The Zionists have actually got the opportunity to control the Zairean Army after they imposed on Zaire an agreement on cooperation in the military field. The press reports say there are plans for establishing bases in Zaire for the Israeli Airforce and American cruise missiles. Some time ago former Israeli Defence Minister Sharon described Zaire as an excellent observation point from which to keep watch over the whole continent.

The American press says that Tel Aviv's penetration in Africa is regarded by the Reagan administration as one of the ways to assure U.S. strategic interests on the continent. Under an American-Israeli memorandum on mutual understanding in the sphere of strategic cooperation, Washington compensates Israel its expenses on military ties with Zaire.

Seeks Africa's 'Natural Wealth'

LD18194 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Brazzaville, January 18 TASS -- President of Israel Hayim Herzog arrived for an official visit in the Zairian capital of Kinshasa. This is not the first visit to Zaire by high-placed representatives of the Zionist state. With active backing by the United States and other Western countries, the Israeli rulers are doing their utmost to overcome the diplomatic isolation on the African Continent hoping that their cooperation with Zaire will prompt other African countries to restore relations with Tel Aviv.

As is known, in 1973 in accordance with the decision of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), independent African states broke off diplomatic relations with Israel in protest against Tel Aviv's bloody aggression in the Middle East. The overwhelming majority of African countries condemned resolutely Israel's expansionist policy and demanded immediate withdrawal of forces of the aggressor from all occupied lands, came out in support of the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

With Washington's complicity, Tel Aviv tries to isolate Arab countries from independent Africa and to split the Organisation of African Unity which declares consistently for an end to the Israeli aggression in the Middle East. Another aim of Israel's diplomatic offensive in Africa is to get access to natural wealth of the continent and to create bridgeheads for its own aggressions and aggressions of its Washington patrons against progressive countries and liberation movements of the region.

For this purpose, after the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Israel and Zaire in 1982, Tel Aviv has been developing cooperation with the Zairian regime above all in the military sphere. According to press reports, talks were held earlier to set up a number of Tel Aviv air bases in Zaire and to station Israeli "commandos" there. Kinshasa is now getting weapons of Israeli makes, and Zionist thugs are training choice forces of the Zairian Army.

HABRE, IMPERIALISTS 'WRECKING' CHAD PEACE TALKS

PM181121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Z. Kadyrbekov "Pertinent Remarks": "Who Is To Blame for Wrecking the Talks"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The talks on a peaceful settlement of the Chad military conflict, on which such great hopes were pinned, have been wrecked.

The 5-month effort of the OAU, which made the preparations for a conference involving all the interested parties, have come to nothing. However, the main point is that the civil war, which is taking the lives of thousands of people and sowing destruction and chaos in the country, will once again continue on Chad's long-suffering land.

Who bears the responsibility for wrecking the talks? By all accounts the present Ndjamenan regime and its head, Hissein Habre, did not even think of starting a constructive dialogue in Addis Ababa. According to the preliminary agreement, Habre was to come to the conference himself, as did the leaders of all the groups, including Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity. The participation of the leader of one of the chief factions in such crucial talks was simply essential.

However, Habre did not appear but sent his minister of the interior and security to the Ethiopian capital. The latter made it patently clear that he was far more interested in protocol details than talks on a cease-fire in Chad. At what level should the airport reception be organized and where should the Chadian flag be placed during the talks -- in front of him or in the middle of the table? -- these were the questions the minister tried to substitute for the crux of the matter.

This tactic was planned by the bosses of the Ndjamenan regime to again prevent a peaceful solution to the conflict. Ndjamenan's ambitions are propped up by French bayonets and fueled by the Pentagon's massive military assistance. France and the United States, a statement of the Transitional Government of National Unity disseminated in Addis Ababa reads, also bear tremendous responsibility for the failure of the peace talks. Their money, weapons, and troops are the Ndjamenan regime's sole mainstay.

The imperialists and their assistants are who are really to blame for the tragedy which is continuing in Chad, and they cannot evade responsibility for this crime against the Chadian people and the whole of independent Africa.

KUZNETSOV MEETS MISSION OF NIGERIAN LEADERSHIP

LD192245 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received in the Kremlin a special Nigerian mission headed by (?Ciroma) which has come to the Soviet Union. The guest described the latest events in Nigeria and stated the new Nigerian leadership's desire to promote the further strengthening of friendly Nigerian-Soviet relations. The Soviet side confirmed its readiness to develop and deepen the USSR's mutually advantageous cooperation with Nigeria in various spheres in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the consolidation of peace and international security.

ILICHEV GIVES LUNCHEON FOR NIGERIAN ENVOY

PM181425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Ambassador's Honor"]

[Text] On 16 January, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.P. Ilichev gave a luncheon in honor of S.O. Oyeleke, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in connection with his departure from the Soviet Union.

APPOINTMENTS OF NEW NIGERIAN MINISTERS NOTED

LD181922 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, January 18 TASS -- An eighteen member federal executive council was formed and sworn in in Nigeria today. Ibrahim Nabari, who previously held the post of director-general of the Nigerian Institute of International Relations has been appointed foreign minister, Major-General Domkat Bali has become defence minister, and Brigadier-General Mohammed Magoro -- minister of the interior.

CIA AFRICAN ACTIVITY INCREASES U.S. INTERVENTION

LD180042 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 17 Jan 84

["'Quiet Americans' in Africa" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

Numerous documents and eyewitness accounts of the tragic events of 1961 in the former Belgian Congo, which have now come to light, are irrefutable evidence that Patrice Lumumba fell victim to a conspiracy prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of the USA. The ominous role of the U.S. espionage agency in the assassination of that prominent figure of the national-liberation movement has come to light despite all the efforts by the "cloak and dagger boys" from Langley to cover up their "dirty work" and the U.S. Government's involvement in it. Now that the Reagan administration has made international terrorism a state policy, there is no state in Africa where "quiet Americans" would not conduct subversive work.

Numerous facts indicate that the CIA has been involved in many acts of sabotage, assassinations, and other terrorist actions against African states and first of all against those the peoples which have chosen an independent way of development and reject Washington's diktat. In recent years the CIA organized conspiracies for the purpose of overthrowing legitimate governments in Ghana, (?Zambia), [words indistinct] and stepped up intrigues against Madagascar, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Uganda, the Congo, and many other countries. People's Angola has become one of the main targets of the Washington Pretoria military and political alliance. In the undeclared war against the young republic, the participants in the alliance use the bandit grouping UNITA whose leader Jonas Savimbi is a long-time paid agent of the CIA. Another traitor to the Angolan people, Holden Roberto, has also been put on the payroll in Langley.

After Reagan's coming to power, toughs from Langley have become still less scrupulous in the choice of methods and means "to defend American interests" in Africa. The White House-sanctioned plan for the CIA's undercover operations in the African Continent, as the Nigerian newspaper SUNDAY [word indistinct] reported, envisages, in particular, a sharp increase in appropriations (?to finish) a whole complex of subversive actions right up to the overthrow of legitimate governments. The plan fully accords with Reagan's [words indistinct] with regard to Africa. The doctrine is to enhance U.S. influence in the continent and to keep the (?dominance of the) Republic of South Africa in Namibia, to (?destabilize the) situation in Angola and other "frontline" states, and actively to pursue the policy of "constructive engagement" with the (?racist apartheid) Republic of South Africa. The U.S. CIA [word indistinct] the "doctrine" by methods of (?terrorism), sabotage, and overt interference in the internal affairs of African states.

DOWNED HELICOPTER PROVES U.S. 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

LD192002 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An official representative of the Pentagon has admitted that the American Army helicopter that was shot down by the Sandinist Armed Forces in the course of its flight significantly deviated from its course. With this statement, the Pentagon has actually confirmed the crude violation of Nicaraguan airspace by a U.S. military helicopter carried out for spying purposes. Our correspondent Aleksandr Serikov reports from Managua:

[Begin Serikov video report] Official Washington is prepared to arm itself with the recommendations of the Bipartisan Commission on Central America which is headed by not unknown Henry Kissinger. According to these recommendations, the United States should continue the undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua by supporting the counter-revolutionary forces.

Nicaraguan papers report fierce battles that have taken place in the last few days in northern Nicaragua. During one of those battles, a helicopter that violated Nicaraguan airspace was shot down. As has transpired, the aircraft belonged to the U.S. Air Force. Direct participation by American imperialism in armed hostile activity and in the terrorism against the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua has once again been proved. As before, acting from the position of strength, rejecting peaceful initiatives by Nicaragua, and essentially obstructing the implementation of the resolution by the Contadora Group for regulating the situation in Central America, the United States forgets the main thing -- that the Nicaraguan people will never allow the past to come back to their land. [end video report]

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO URUGUAYAN

LD171653 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS -- Vasilii Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has presented the Order of Lenin to Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, in the Kremlin.

"The highest Soviet award," Vasilii Kuznetsov said, "marks Rodney Arismendi's great services in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, against the forces of internal and external reaction, that is being courageously waged by Uruguayan Communists jointly with other democratic forces."

Vasilii Kuznetsov stressed that in the present-day conditions, when the most aggressive imperialist circles led by the United States seek to stifle the national liberation movement in Latin America and all over the world and proclaim an anti-socialist "crusade", especially great attention is attached to the unity of action of the communist and workers' parties, all honest people on earth in the struggle for peace, against the encroachments of imperialism in the name of strengthening security and preventing nuclear catastrophe.

Rodney Arismendi expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for the high award.

"It is a great honour to be awarded the order named after the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution," he said. "This is evidence of the firm friendship between the Communist Party of Uruguay and the CPSU, based on the immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism." The leader of the Uruguayan Communists stressed the invaluable importance of the activity of the CPSU, its Central Committee and Yuriy Andropov, waging a tireless struggle for eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe, for establishing peace all over the world.

REPORT ON 15 JAN ECUADOR-PERU BORDER CLASHES

LD171243 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Madrid, January 17 TASS -- Armed clashes have taken place on the border between Peru and Ecuador. The allied command of the Armed Forces of Peru has held Ecuador responsible for these incidents, the EFE News Agency reports. According to a communique of the command, on January 15 Ecuadoran soldiers twice invaded the Peruvian territory and opened fire at Ecuadoran positions, as a result of which one Ecuadoran soldier was killed and one wounded.

The Cordillera del Condor mountain range where the recent clashes took place is the zone of old territorial dispute between the two countries. In February 1981 it became an arena of an armed conflict with the utilisation of warplanes. A ceasefire agreement was reached after the talks which lasted many days with the assistance of the guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro protocol signed by Ecuador and Peru.

Brasilia, January 17 TASS -- An official representative of the Foreign Ministry of Brazil has expressed concern over another border incident between Peru and Ecuador. The Brazilian Government hopes that the armed clashes will not assume a serious character.

Brazil is one of the four guarantor countries of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro protocol on the settlement of border disputes between Ecuador and Peru.

EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS TROOPS REPORTEDLY CLASH

LD191014 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Managua, January 19 TASS -- According to reports coming in, an armed clash between military patrols in El Salvador and Honduras occurred on the border between the two countries. The shoot out between the troops of the two most reactionary regimes in Central America jeopardized the lives of hundreds of civilians at the customs of the Honduran border post el Amatillo.

Observers believe that the armed conflict between El Salvador and Honduras is a product of their long-time dispute over possession of the Meanguera Island in the Gulf of Fonseca.

MORE SUPREME SOVIET SPEECHES DETAILED

Latvia's Voss

PM181457 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Dec 83 p 2

[Speech by A. Voss of Proletarskiy Electoral District, Latvian SSR, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee at the 28 December afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade deputies! First I want to mention the enormous mobilizing influence exerted on the work of the present session and on all aspects of our daily life by the CPSU Central Committee plenum which ended yesterday and the plenum speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The striking and profoundly argued speech of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov presents a clear-cut program for the further development of our national economy, indicates ways of surmounting shortcomings and bottlenecks, and determines the party's and people's next tasks. These fundamental guidelines are of exceptional importance in terms of the absolute fulfillment of the tough socioeconomic indicators which are included in the draft plan and budget for next year.

The draft plan and draft budget which have been submitted ensure, in our view, a sensible marriage between statewide interests and the interests of the development of the union republics which make up the country's unified national economic complex.

To quote Yuriy Vladimirovich, to a greater extent than before the plan is orientated toward improving production efficiency, and its social thrust has been strengthened. Also very important is the fact that the draft plan and budget consider the international situation, which has undergone drastic deterioration through the fault of the Reagan administration, and provides for all that is needed in order to maintain the country's defense capability at the proper level.

The working people of Soviet Latvia, like the rest of the Soviet people, entirely support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and wholly and fully approve the retaliatory measures expounded in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement in connection with the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe. At numerous rallies and meetings all over the republic, labor collectives have unanimously stated that the organizers of the notorious "crusade" against socialism and their myrmidons in the NATO countries will never succeed in altering the world strategic situation to their advantage, in undermining the established military balance.

The significance of the present USSR Supreme Soviet session is also intensified by the fact that it is essentially summing up the massive amount of immensely complex work done in the country since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and is indicating the prospects for our future development.

We can quite justifiably say today that during the period which has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, people have become generally more exacting and responsible; there has been an intensive search for the most correct approaches and solutions; and practical steps have been taken toward sharply improving labor and production organization and steadily improving their efficiency.

The organizing and guiding force behind these positive changes is the indefatigable and exceedingly fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and the Central Committee Secretariat. All this has a beneficial effect on economic affairs, on the successful fulfillment of plan targets.

As in the country as a whole, in our republic in the current year all economic sectors have taken a distinct step forward in their development, and most of them are either abreast of or ahead of their 5-year plans. Yesterday the Republic's industry fulfilled the annual plan on the sale of products and on labor productivity growth. Various articles worth R90 million will be sold in excess of the plan. The entire increase in output will result from improved labor productivity.

The percentage of top-quality products has increased. They constitute 45 percent of the certified products compared with the planned 42 percent. There have been promising improvements in the production of consumer goods as well as in construction, transport, and other sectors.

The republic is now making a more substantial contribution to the country's Food Program. The main thing is that agricultural workers managed to achieve a higher comparative rate of plan target fulfillment. For example, annual plans for the sale of milk and eggs to the state were fulfilled in November. Fulfillment of the annual plan for the sale of meat to the state was completed ahead of schedule, by the day that the CPSU Central Committee plenum opened. In the republic as a whole, this year's state purchases of milk amount to 1.5 million metric tons; livestock and poultry, 360,000 metric tons; and eggs, 625 million metric tons.

While struggling hard to fulfill and overfulfill state plans for literally all types of procurements of agricultural products, we are aiming to clear the debts to the state that accumulated in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. The ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plan targets enables us to clear nearly one-third of the milk arrears this year along with over one-half of the sugar beet arrears and part of the meat arrears.

One also derives satisfaction from the fact that every single kolkhoz and sovkhov in the republic is completing the current year with a profit, according to preliminary calculations. We will no longer have a single loss-making farm.

The large-scale measures that were recently adopted by the party and government in line with the decisions of the May and November (1982) Plenums of the party Central Committee and in line with the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo have played and continue to play a decisive part in the attainment of these results.

We realize, of course, that far from everything has been done that must and can be done. The shortcomings indicated in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum are occurring in our republic as well. Their elimination is a priority program for the practical activity of party and state organs and all public organizations. We see it as our chief task to consolidate the positive trends that have emerged in the economy and make the labor rhythm steady and irreversible.

For unswerving guidance and execution, we adopt Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's proposal on achieving above-plan improvement of labor-productivity by 1 percent and reducing the prime cost of products by a further one-half of a percent. We will fully exploit all available reserves in order to meet this crucial party target.

The republic attaches great importance to targeted program planning in terms of improving labor productivity and work efficiency. Its great advantages and wide possibilities are obvious, especially in terms of surmounting departmental barriers, that is, where sectors meet.

In accordance with the guidelines of the 26th CPSU Congress, we included in the State Plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period 12 comprehensive targeted programs. This was the same number set in the 10th 5-Year Plan. We gear comprehensive targeted programs to the solution of such vitally important tasks as substantially reducing manual, low-skilled and heavy physical labor, expanding the production of consumer goods, developing intersectorial production units, improving the quality of products, and other things.

Continuing the work begun in the 10th 5-Year Plan on reducing manual and heavy physical labor within the framework of the fulfillment of the comprehensive targeted program, we propose that over one-half of the workers employed in heavy physical labor, including all women, be released from it in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Some 65 percent of working people will obtain better working conditions. The number of people doing manual work will be reduced by an additional 11 percent. Some 150,000 people will have new working conditions as a result. In terms of our republic, this is a very substantial number.

Recently the country's Gosplan examined and approved the experience of targeted program planning accumulated in our republic and set up a commission to elaborate specific proposals on disseminating it. We believe that the implementation of comprehensive targeted programs would be far more effective if they were examined at union ministries and departments and above all at the USSR Gosplan at the time when 5-year plans are being drawn up.

Targeted programs must become integral components of the country's national economic plans; a unified system of program management must be created to establish personal responsibility for each area of work and to provide the requisite authorization; and people must be accountable for the fulfillment of program measures.

I will say a few words about another matter. We are faced with the very urgent task of fundamentally improving the planning of the production of power metallurgy articles. In accordance with the comprehensive targeted program we have built an intersectorial plant in Riga to produce these articles, and it provides the enterprises of six union ministries with very important articles. The new technique meets the present-day requirements of scientific and technical progress. It is almost completely waste-free and provides a saving of as much as 4 metric tons. This kind of planning encourages losses of metal not savings. It is in the interests of the undertaking that the USSR Gosplan alter the situation as it stands at the moment.

When considering the draft plan and budget for next year, we believe we should pay special attention to problems of mechanizing agricultural operations. A more serious approach must be adopted to questions relating to increasing the output of new machinery and mechanisms for the countryside, improving their technical standard, and adapting them to specific zonal operating conditions.

Comrade deputies! Like the comrades who have spoken before me, I move that the draft plan and budget for the fourth year of the 5-year plan be approved.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the working people of Soviet Latvia will do all they can to further increase economic efficiency and to fulfill and overfulfill state plans and targets without fail. [applause]

Uzbekistan's Karimov

PM181550 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Dec 83 p 3

[Speech by Deputy A. Karimov of the Denau Electoral Okrug, Uzbek SSR, first secretary of the Surkhandarya Obkom, at the 28 December afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade deputies! Unanimously approving and supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the measures aimed at safeguarding the security of the USSR and the other Socialist countries clearly set out in the statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our oblast's working people, together with all Soviet people, are working enthusiastically at completing the tasks of the pivotal year of the 5-year plan and are laying the foundation for next year, 1984.

The collectives of the oblast's industrial enterprises fulfilled the plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan for production and labor productivity growth ahead of schedule, on 1 December.

During those years the scale of capital construction increased considerably, the team contract and the construction of rural cooperative housing were further developed, and the construction industry's capacities were increased. The plans for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan for the shipment of freight and passengers by road, river, and air have been overfulfilled.

Despite this year's extremely unfavorable weather, arable farmers in the oblast and throughout the republic have shown a high level of organization and skill and have overfulfilled the agricultural production plans. The plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan has been met ahead of schedule for all the main indicators and purchases of grain and vegetables have increased by almost 50 percent. Above-plan production has been dispatched to the all-union fund each year. There have been considerable improvements in the countryside's social development.

All agricultural production sectors have been strengthened, primarily cotton -- our main source of wealth -- has been comprehensively increased. The Uzbek SSR has fulfilled this year's set plan for raw cotton procurement and the oblast has also fulfilled the set plan for this year and the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. In the past 3 years procurement centers have received nearly 1.6 million metric tons of raw cotton of which over 50 percent was fine-fibered strains. Some 36 quintals of cotton have been harvested per hectare. Some 75 percent of the procured gross yield comprised first-class strains.

In fulfilling the instructions of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the need to create the kind of conditions -- both economic and organizational -- that would stimulate high quality productive labor, initiative, and enterprise, the oblast has implemented measures to further introduce the collective contract. In 1982 some 86 percent of the arable farming teams here were working according to the collective contract, all production collectives in arable farming went over to the progressive method of work this year, and it has also begun to be introduced in stockraising. The results are clear. The annual average gross output has increased considerably and receipts from the sale of agricultural products have increased by one-third. The total profitability of kolkhozes and sovkhoses has doubled. Profit per hectare of irrigated plowland has nearly doubled. There were no loss-making cotton plantations in the oblast.

The main production subunit on kolkhozes and sovkhoses is the crop rotation section which elevates the collective contract to a higher level and instills in workers a sense of being masters of the land. This approach to the organization of the collective contract makes it possible to accelerate the complete assimilation of scientifically validated crop rotation systems, to improve the standard of arable farming and soil fertility, to ensure the creation of a firm feed base, and to create more favorable conditions for resolving not only economic but also social questions. The creation of crop rotation sections on kolkhozes and sovkhoses has released more than 3,000 people with an annual wage fund of R2.5 million.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee supported the work that we are doing and its results have repeatedly been highlighted in the central and republic press. However, we realize that what we have done is undoubtedly only the first step on the path of lengthy and laborious work to improve the entire activity of the management of the oblast's economy. There are still many unresolved questions, above all the all-round improvement of labor productivity which in our oblast is not in accord with the party's current requirements; strengthening labor and output supply discipline; reducing output prime cost and improving its quality; ensuring the prompt commissioning of fixed capital and making full use of existing capacities; and the introduction of technical progress....

In the remaining years of the 5-year plan the oblast faces important tasks in securing a higher rate of national economic development, particularly in cotton growing and primarily in the production of fine-fibered strains. Allow me, comrades, to dwell on a few problems.

Defoliant for the artificial defoliation of fine-fibered cotton plants are inefficient; they are harsh on unripe fruit causing considerable damage to cotton yield and quality. The main thing is that they do not meet fully agrotechnical requirements which makes it necessary to undertake repeat cultivation involving considerable additional material expenditure and loss of time during the harvest.

Mention must also be made of the fact that existing technology for harvesting and preparing cotton is designed for medium-fibered strains but is inadequate for fine-fibered strains. This question has still not been resolved.

There has long been an urgent need to improve selection work in the cultivation of fine-fibered cotton so as to produce high-yield quick-ripening strains with high-class fiber. We now have several strains of fine-fibered cotton with first- and second-class types of fiber although they have a long growth period. All of this leads to a delay in the completion of the harvest until December.

Comrade deputies! The drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and of the USSR State Budget for 1984 submitted for the present session's examination are in accord with the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks and our state's economic policy formulated by the 26th party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. I subscribe to the proposals voiced earlier that these documents be approved.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government, that Surkhanyardya Oblast's working people will do everything necessary to fulfill the tasks facing them.

Azerbaijan's Khalilov

PM181647 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Dec 83 p 2

[Unattributed account of speech delivered by Deputy K.A. Khalilov of Baku-Shaumyanovskiy First Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 28 December afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The current USSR Supreme Soviet session is taking place at an important and highly crucial stage of the struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-year Plan's targets. The Soviet people are coming to the end of 1983 in an atmosphere of high labor and patriotic enthusiasm. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the directives of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums are being consistently implemented under the Communist Party's leadership.

The CPSU Central Committee December Plenum summarized the results of party work completed over the past year. Its documents and the propositions, conclusions, and recommendations advanced by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, provide a profound and scientifically substantiated description of the modern stage of economic and cultural building, set specific tasks for the country's economic and social development for 1984, and define the most important avenues of the working people's struggle to implement the plans of communist creation.

The decisions of the plenum that has just been held direct the Soviet people toward raising the national economy's efficiency and contain specific measures, suggested by experience and by life in general, for the comprehensive improvement of the mechanism of economic management. The new tasks advanced by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov arm the party and all Soviet people with a specific program of practical actions for implementing the plans for socioeconomic building and mobilizing them for new labor accomplishments.

Azerbaijan's working people, just like all Soviet people, welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum. They unanimously support the wise Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and express heartfelt thanks to our party's Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. [applause]

Yu.V. Andropov's statements have met with broad response in the hearts of all Soviet people, including our republic's working people. They echoed throughout the world as a strong warning to the lovers of military adventures and their reckless policy. These documents are a vivid confirmation of the Soviet Union's unwavering adherence to a peace-loving foreign policy and a principled course of halting the arms race and ensuring peace on earth.

Azerbaijan's working people are distinctly aware that a guarantee of all of our country's future successes will be the implementation of the set plans for economic and social development and the intense, conscientious labor by everyone at his post.

Persistent organizational and mass-political work is under way in the republic under the leadership of party organizations to consolidate and augment the glorious traditions that marked the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans.

Embodying in practical deeds the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and June (1983) Plenum decisions and Comrade Yu. V. Amdropov's instructions, working people in all sectors of Azerbaijan's national economy are completing this year with good indicators. The annual plan for output sales and the production of many very important industrial products was fulfilled ahead of schedule -- by 23 December. The republic's economy is developing at a stable pace, and weighty results have been achieved in enhancing production efficiency and the population's living standards. During the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, national income will have increased 17 percent and the volume of industrial production by 18.2 percent -- which is higher than the 5-year target. Labor productivity will have risen 13.2 percent and will have surpassed the plan target. The plan for the output of items bearing the Seal of Quality is being overfulfilled, and these items represent 15.5 percent of the total volume of output. Profits and other indicators of production efficiency have risen considerably.

High results have been scored in agriculture. The plans and socialist pledges for sales of all basic agricultural crops to the state have been considerably overfulfilled. In particular, sales to the state amounted to 361,000 metric tons of grain, 846,000 metric tons of raw cotton, 1,623,000 metric tons of grapes, and 662,000 metric tons of vegetables. Important landmarks have been reached by stock raising. The gross output of the agrarian sector at a whole will have increased over the 3 years by 29 percent in comparison with the average annual level of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Capital investment efficiency has increased, and the rates of commissioning fixed assets have been accelerated. Effective measures have been implemented to concentrate material and labor resources on projects that are scheduled for commissioning and other very important projects.

Despite the successes scored, we also clearly see the unresolved problems and shortcomings. The republic party organization directs soviet and economic organs and the efforts of all Azerbaijan working people towards revealing and realizing new reserves for accelerating the growth rate of social production and improving its efficiency.

Large and complex tasks remain to be resolved in the sphere of accelerating scientific and technical progress and implementing measures of further improve planning and all economic activity, strengthen socialist labor discipline, eliminate substantial shortcomings in the development of the team form of labor organization, and impose the due order and discipline in the fulfillment of contractual obligations concerning product deliveries.

Much more must be done to organize the precise functioning of all elements of the agro-industrial complex and to organize correct economic relations between agriculture and all its accompanying sectors and subsectors of the national economy.

Work for the thrifty and rational utilization of material resources, and of petroleum products and electric energy in particular, needs to be intensified in every way.

We are also faced with the urgent task of elaborating and implementing a complex of measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans for housing, social, and consumer services, construction for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, the improvement of the entire sphere of services for the population, and -- and this is particularly important -- the increase in the level of consumer goods production and the improvement of their quality. In this connection, I would like to dwell on several specific questions.

Advanced machines and technology are still being introduced too slowly. Modernization and retooling are not being conducted comprehensively in the enterprises of certain sectors, the time schedules for their completion are being extended over many years, and at times the technical decisions being made are obsolete. For example, Baku's Tire Plant is lagging considerably behind many of the sector's enterprises in terms of technical equipment and is thus unable to shift to the production of tires with modern specifications. A similar situation prevails at plants producing industrial rubber articles. We request the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry to look into these questions.

We are also alarmed by the fact that the rates of renewal of machine-building production have slowed down over the past few years. Some models of the machinery, equipment, and instruments that are being newly put into production are still inferior to the most advanced national and world achievements. Baku's Instrument Building Plant, for example, produces over 60 items, many of which do not meet today's requirements. The output of Baku's Dry Transformer Plant, high-voltage equipment plant, and of the Bakelektroavtomat Plant also needs renewal. This requires assistance from the relevant union ministries.

The following question is also important. Modernization was planned for the Azerbaijan Pipe-Rolling Plant. It envisaged the construction of a shop for thermic galvanization of pump and compressor pipes and a shop for geological prospecting pipes, for which there is an extremely urgent need. Thus far, this work has not even started. We request that the government assist in accelerating the start of the construction of these projects.

Comrade deputies! An important role in resolving the national economic tasks facing the republic belongs to the soviets of people's deputies. They mobilize the efforts of economic organs and labor collectives for intensifying social production and raising its efficiency, for strengthening labor discipline, and for ensuring the rational utilization of labor resources, while paying great attention to improving the labor, living, and relaxation conditions for workers, kolkhoz members, and employees.

The resolution "On the Work of Azerbaijan SSR Soviets of People's Deputies in Fulfilling the Demands of the Legislation on Strengthening Labor Discipline and Ensuring the Rational Use of Labor Resources," which the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted in June of this year, gave us great assistance in enhancing the soviets' organizing role. The USSR Supreme Soviet session can be informed that losses of worktime in production have been reduced in the republic, organization and businesslike efficiency in work have been enhanced, and the role of labor collectives has considerably increased -- which has been promoted to a tremendous degree by the law on labor collectives adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrades! The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet will be an important event in our country's sociopolitical life. The entire election campaign and the elections will be a powerful new manifestation of the further development of socialist democracy and an exacting review of the activities of the soviets of people's deputies and will serve as a tremendous mobilizing factor in fulfilling specific tasks of the economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual development of Soviet society.

Comrade deputies! The drafts of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the budget of the USSR for 1984, reports on which have been delivered by Comrades N.K. Baybakov and V.F. Garbuzov, have been elaborated in accordance with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speeches. They clearly reflect the Communist Party's course toward further raising the Soviet people's prosperity and comprehensively strengthening our motherland's power. All this gives us grounds to support the proposal that these important state documents be adopted.

During the coming year, our republic will be faced with major and crucial tasks concerning the further development of the national economy. The state plans that have been elaborated are tough but realistic.

Azerbaijan's working people assure their own dear Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government that they will apply all their strength to fulfill the targets of 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and will, with their labor, make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the program for our country's socioeconomic building that has been mapped out by the party.
(applause)

MVD LEADING WORKERS' CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW

PM191612 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Political Workers Confer"]

[Text] An all-union conference of leading workers of USSR MVD political organs was devoted to questions of fostering in the personnel of internal affairs organs communist conviction, political maturity, and a high degree of organization, discipline, and awareness in fulfilling their official duty in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and December (1983) Plenum decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution on political organs in the USSR MVD system. It was held in Moscow 17-18 January.

The reports were delivered by V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, and V.I. Gladyshev, chief of the USSR MVD Political Administration.

Participating in the conference's work were N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; V.A. Abolentsev, P.K. Luchinskiy, V.M. Nikiforov, and V.N. Sevruk, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the Komsomol Central Committee, and a number of ministries and departments.

LEONTYEV DIES 13 JAN; LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY

PM181051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 84 First Edition p 8

[Obituary of Vladimir Alekseyevich Leontyev]

[Excerpts] Vladimir Alekseyevich Leontyev, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs Economic Administration, died 13 January 1984 at the age of 80 following a serious illness.

N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, I.V. Arkhipov, A.K. Antonov, N.K. Baybakov, I.I. Bodyul, V.E. Dymshits, L.A. Kostandov, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, N.V. Talyzin, M.S. Smirtyukov, K.M. Bogolyubov, M.I. Gusev, M.A. Anfilov, K.I. Ryzhonkov, N.T. Tikhonov, G.S. Borodulin.

MOLDAVIAN OFFICIAL'S DISMISSAL REPORTED

PM181414 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 2

[B. Nikolayev report: "Dismissed"]

[Text] Kishinev -- M. Solodiy, deputy general director of the Progress Science and Production Association of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and also director of the association's head farm, evidently believed that the laws were not written for him. Acting according to the principle "do as you like," he entered into a deal with private persons and over the course of several years allocated land to them on which they cultivated onion sets. The produce grown was not entered. The enterprising dealers took it outside the republic and sold it.

A check conducted by the Moldavian SSR People's Control Committee also revealed other abuses committed by M. Solodiy. Thus, while having an apartment in the city, he began building his own house. And here he was not ashamed to pick the state's pocket.

The republic People's Control Committee has dismissed M. Solodiy, who likes to get rich at the state's expense, from his post. Having examined M. Solodiy's personal case, the sovkhoz primary party organization has expelled him from the party. The Orgeyevskiy Moldavian Communist Party Raykom has approved this decision. The materials of the check have been passed to the republic prosecutor's office.

OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY ELECTIONS REPORTED

Kemerovo, Other Obkoms

PM181146 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 January 1984 First Edition carries on page 2 under the rubric "Party Life: At the Oblast Conferences" a 1,500-word report from Kemerovo by special correspondents A. Bogachuk and A. Zolin, headed "High Exactingness." The report deals with the Kemerovo Oblast Party Conference (date not specified), where the report was delivered by obkom First Secretary L. Gorshkov, and adds: "The conference was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." In conclusion the report states: "At the plenum which was held, L.A. Gorshkov was elected first secretary of Kemerovo CPSU Obkom."

The following unattributed report appears under the same heading:

"Party conferences were held in a number of other oblasts. At the plenums, the following were elected first secretaries of obkoms: Andizhan -- S. Mamarasulov; Dzhizak -- Kh.A. Shagazatov; Kashka-Darya -- R.G. Gaipov; Surkhan-Darya -- A. Karimov; Syr-Darya -- V.A. Kyaydurov; Fergana -- Kh. Umarov; Tambov -- A.A. Khomyakov; and Kirovograd -- N.I. Samilyk."

Chuvash Obkom

PM181056 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 January 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word report entitled "In the Light of Increased Demands" by correspondent V. Goncharov, who writes from the Chuvash ASSR. The article, under the rubric "Party Life: Reports and Elections," gives an account of speeches delivered at the ASSR's oblast party conference on an unspecified date. The report concludes as follows:

"The speakers unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

"An obkom organizational plenum elected I.P. Prokopyev first secretary of the obkom."

TATAR OBKOM, OTHER ELECTIONS REPORTED

PM191611 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 January 1984 First Edition publishes on page 2 under the general heading "Every Person Is Responsible; Party Life: At the Oblast Conferences" a 1,500-word undated report from Kazan by special correspondent N. Kozhanov on a Tatar Obkom conference addressed by G.I. Usmanov, first secretary of the obkom.

The report concludes:

"The conference was addressed by V.G. Afonin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Section.

"An obkom organizational plenum was held. G.I. Usmanov was elected first secretary of the Tatar Obkom."

The following report is also published under the same heading:

"Conferences, have also been held in other oblasts. At plenums the following were elected obkom first secretaries: L.B. Shapiro for the Jewish Autonomous Oblast; I.I. Senkin for Karelian Oblast; V.N. Ptitsyn for Murmansk Oblast; N.A. Antonov for Novgorod Oblast; A.M. Rybakov for Pskov Oblast; A.V. Milkin for East Kazakhstan Oblast; O.S. Kuanyshev for Kokchetav Oblast; V.P. Demidenko for Kustanay Oblast; P.I. Yerpilov for Pavlodar Oblast; A.A. Tynybayev for Taldy-Kurgan Oblast; M.B. Iksanov for Uralsk Oblast; and N. Ye. Morozov for Tselinograd Oblast."

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS NOTED

PM191053 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITSELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 1, 1984, carries on pages 12-13 four USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirnyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, providing that: A.I. Nazarov be relieved of his duties as first deputy minister of civil aviation in connection with his transfer to other work; O.M. Smirnov be appointed deputy minister of civil aviation for cadres matters; V.S. Lobanov be appointed deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy and chief of the All-Union Industrial Association for Secondary Ferrous Metallurgy; and V.P. Loginov be appointed deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, succeeding I.I. Borodavchenko in view of his retirement on pension.

NEW ESTONIAN MINISTERIAL CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD181618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Today the republic's state plan and budget for this year were adopted at the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet session.

It is planned amongst other things to increase the volume of industrial production by over 2 percent and the growth in many industries is to be achieved while reducing the number of workers. Particular attention is paid to the implementation of the Food Program and to increasing and production and quality of consumer goods.

Klauson has been relieved of his duties as chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement. Saul, who worked as secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, has been appointed chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers.

SHEVARDNADZE INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

PM181349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee by IZVESTIYA correspondents T. Chanturiya and Ye. Yakovlev under the rubric "Reflections": "Seek, Act and Approve"]

[Text] [Question] We asked for this meeting, esteemed Eduard Amvrosiyevich, in order to be able to tell the readers of IZVESTIYA about the Georgian working people's patriotic initiative. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in his speech at the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the leading collectives of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukriane, Kazakhstan and Georgia have pledged to achieve a 1 percent above-plan improvement in labor productivity and a 0.5 percent reduction in the prime cost. Much has already been said and written about the significance of this initiative. And of course we are not here just to add to the plaudits. Might it not be better if we were to act as your opponents? You don't object, do you?

[Answer] Of course not. It's always better to be businesslike where business is concerned. Especially where this initiative is concerned -- it is the natural product of all our past work.

[Question] But might not this initiative -- on improving labor productivity and reducing the prime cost of products -- have appeared, say, a year or even 10 years back?

[Answer] Ten years ago would have been unrealistic for our republic. Remember the CPSU Central Committee decisions on the Tbilisi Gorkom that were adopted in 1972. The republic was lagging behind the union average according to all the major indicators. The situation had to be mastered, we had to learn to control the processes. We began by having a monthly review of the economy's work at the Central Committee Bureau and Council of Ministers Presidium level. Then it was necessary to determine the basic guidelines and main indicators which require attention. Above all, increasing the volume of output. We carried out an analysis which showed that the republic was virtually at the bottom of the country's growth rate league. Then it was quality. A decade ago products bearing the seal of quality constituted a mere 0.2 percent of the total. Today, incidentally, this figure has risen to 14.5 percent. So a sample of 17 basic indicators was chosen which should have been controllable -- but how? We had to do more than just talk about it, we had to train people to use economic analysis. But cadres were not using it. I remember 10 years ago speaking at a republican aktiv meeting and saying that in regard to a number of average union indicators the republic was 35 points adrift. There was a hubbub in the hall. Why was that? Then one of the raykom secretaries admitted: We didn't realize it was percentage points; we thought it was a question of the number of procurements points...

One of the most urgent problems was coordination. Take labor productivity again -- how do you improve it throughout the republic without having permanent, effective levers?

[Question] A whole series of institutions has been set up to influence these processes...

[Answer] What with the present expansion of production sharing and partnership, even Gosplan, even the ministries are unable to control the basic indicators.

Many things are decided at the point where two control areas meet. Hence the idea of setting up working groups in accordance with the basic indicators in order to control their formation at republic level. The groups are headed by Central Committee Bureau members. For example, the Central Committee second secretary is in charge of labor productivity. The group includes representatives of Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor and the committee for science along with some scientists. So there is a definite system which makes it possible to control the situation -- well or not so well, but at least better than before.

Soon it became clear that from this level you do not always reach the enterprise. The idea was to introduce a similar system at rayon and city level, but able specialists and institutions are not available everywhere. The republic was divided up into several zones with more or less identical economic characteristics.

Not bad, you might think. But we took the first reserves -- those that lay on the surface -- and realized: to go further there had to be a way of ensuring an optimal marriage between centralized and territorial planning principles. The next step was the Poti experiment which is now well-known and was approved in the CPSU Central Committee decision on the Georgian party organization's work on improving the management system.

I remember a territorial-interdepartmental association being set up under the first deputy chairman of the gorispolkom within the framework of the city soviet. It is a financially autonomous association: without pressure from above and, as a result of its own commitments, it is contributing to effective work by enterprises -- it is solving many regional questions on its own. The experiment has been repeated in the Zavodskiy Rayon of the Georgian capital. It will continue in Tbilisi as a whole, although here the principles are somewhat different. A similar machinery is being set up in Kutaisi and in Abkhazia and Adzharia.

The associations definitely are mastering the situation. When the question of the present initiative came up, Poti was able to quickly determine its actual potential. This is natural. At the moment, the Poti association monitors 100 economic indicators! And we began with 17. I am saying all this to give you an idea of the ground we covered prior to the initiative.

Similar work -- making economic processes controllable -- has also been carried out in agriculture. The rayon agro-industrial association model is being improved. Initially everything was based on partnership -- kolkhozes, sovkhoses, supply of production equipment for agriculture, and land reclamation. But soon it was realized that these organizations operate like separate states. So the republic merged the Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the Ministry of Agriculture, making a State Committee for Agricultural Production. We are also effecting the merger at rayon level. We can now make fuller use of specialists and better use of equipment and conscientiously strive to improve end results.

[Question] The work you have been talking about presumably presupposes a differentiated approach to the results of the activity of each enterprise, and they can vary dramatically even in one sector. Did all the labor collectives react in the same way to the task of improving labor productivity by 1 percent and reducing the prime cost of production by 0.5 percent?

[Answer] You mean that it will be harder for enterprises which have already achieved marked improvement in, say, labor productivity and have exploited certain reserves to achieve 1 percent above-plan than for laggard enterprises? Yes, that is true. But if we are talking about our republic, it is now a realistic task for everyone. It will be harder in 1 or 2 years' time. We will have to change the equipment, modernize, and spend a lot of money. All this is being done right now, but for the time being it is more important to concentrate on labor organization. It is a vast reserve which literally every collective possesses. To that add discipline, about which so much has been said lately, but by no means everything has been done. If we had succeeded in strengthening it in offices as well as on the shop floor, we might have gone for bigger pledges.

[Question] At the recent Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum on the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, you noted in your report that in a mere 6-month period the republic's industry had been responsible for a production shortfall worth R45 million because of holdups... By calling on the Georgian working people to adopt new pledges, the republic's party organization is clearly assuming responsibility for ensuring that work continues uninterrupted.

[Answer] Certainly. As you know, the December plenum took a very serious view of the question of observing contract commitments to supply products. We rely on our partners and, for our part, we will do all we can in order to be obliging partners. At the same time, I will say that very narrow specialization has now become established in our country with a large number of ministries. And the narrower the specialization, the more ramified cooperation becomes. More departments mean more barriers. Perhaps it will become necessary to set up complexes in the management sphere -- it's hard to say at the moment at what level. Undoubtedly, narrow specialization has its advantages, but it also gives rise to reverse processes. Incidentally, whenever we have sought solutions on a territorial scale, we have endeavored to help the ministries surmount departmental barriers at city and rayon levels, and in practice to counter the phenomenon of local preference.

But the stability of the enterprise depends more than anything on labor organization -- to be frank, two-thirds of the disruptions are due to leaders' neglect at local level. The party control commission has the job of monitoring the process of ensuring regular supplies. It may seem that we are diverting it away from its proper work. But its job is to make demands, and strict ones, although, of course, not in a primitive sense. Efforts are made to help an enterprise. But people who have failed to do something through their own fault are answerable to the party commission. I think that's right. If we are talking about a positive solution of the question, it lies in the team form of work according to financial autonomy principles when we manage to introduce them generally. This will teach people to count every kopek for themselves and for the state and will strengthen collective and individual responsibility. I think this is where the future lies.

[Question] A reduction in the prime cost of products can be achieved to some extent by eliminating instances of, to put it mildly, economic confusion. In the report on the results of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum, you said, for example, that for 2 years now the question of using waste from the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant to supply the republic's cement plants with ferruginous raw material has remained unsolved. Meanwhile, the raw material -- 40,000 tons of it annually! -- is being delivered from far away: 650 freightcars have been making journeys of 2,500 km. Yet the waste from the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant is simply dumped. Instances like these have been reported on many occasions in the press. What specific steps do you envisage to overcome them?

[Answer] Nothing gets sorted out automatically. Disorders of this kind, like a protruding nail in a boot, actually have to inconvenience someone before they have a direct vested interest in eliminating such phenomena. This has been achieved to some extent in Poti, for example. I have already mentioned the association that was set up there on financial autonomy principles. What are they? At the enterprises, labor productivity is rising, the prime cost of articles is falling, and excess profits are being made which provide contributions to the city. It must be advantageous to work well! In just one year alone, contributions to the all-union budget increased by 52 percent, to the republican budget by 38 percent, and to the city budget by 16 percent. The association also received its share. Such simple logic, you might say, but this mechanism works. People in Poti know what's what. They would certainly have put a stop to the disgraceful situation regarding supplies to cement plants.

In economic matters, we ought to look more often at the example of V.I. Lenin, who wasn't bothered about any conventions. He always scoffed at incantations and beliefs like: such and such is so because it is so and cannot be otherwise. You are sticking to your view. Fine, then validate it economically. Above all, show what the state and the working people stand to gain; anything else is superfluous.

Recently a group of young scientists at Tbilisi University completed an interesting study. The appearance of hog-fattening complexes accomodating 50-100 head has created the difficult problem of what to do with the dung. The scientists found a way of recovering useful substances, amounting to approximately 15-20 percent, using very simple facilities. These substances are then reused in fattening the hogs and the rest goes to make top-quality plastics. The undertaking came to a halt during its introduction.

One could proceed through normal channels: the State Committee, then Gosplan, projects, and all the rest. This would take a good 10 years. We suggested to the scientists in the presence of the minister of finance: imagine there are no restrictions at all: what conditions are needed to be able to speed up the introduction of the invention? You need a top chemist -- find him and pay him not the usual R80 per month for taking on extra work, but offer him R5,000 or whatever you see fit to solve the problem. But start producing in a year's time. At first the scientists couldn't believe it; they had to bring in a State Bank administration chief. A week later the scientists submitted their scheme and elaborated the idea; the unusual laboratory was set up and financing began. They worked around the clock and engaged whoever they needed. The planners also worked fast, bypassing certain regulations in the process, it has to be said. The upshot is that at the end of the first quarter a substantial production unit will be operating at one of the complexes.

[Question] The story you have told must have been a wonderful technicolor dream for those scientists! What about the others?

[Answer] We establish a precedent and move on from there. We don't lack scientific ideas; what we lack is organization. We are right to talk, for example, about uncompleted contruction -- it certainly is a bad thing. The materials are there and we are building, albeit slowly. But when very interesting scientific developments are not introduced, when they become obsolete, that is a crime.

[Question] The press is raising questions about the use of the contract, including the family contract, in the services sphere in general and in public catering in particular. Do you regard the development of these forms of public facilities in the light of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum on the need to make fuller use of manpower?

[Answer] Some searching has to be done here, too. This year the republic procured 245,000 metric tons of citrus fruits. And 70 percent of the harvest was grown on subsidiary plots. On a contract basis more than 10,000 metric tons of meat were purchased from the population.

The family contract is also beginning to thrive. In mountainous Mestiyskiy Rayon, 2,000 meters above sea-level, the kolkhozes were enduring losses for decades. Eventually they decided there was no sense in having livestock units there with 400-600 head. Now we are giving livestock and plots of land to the peasants, helping them with credit, machinery, and fertilizers, and concluding contracts for 1.5-2 tons of meat at prearranged prices. The kolkhoz continues to exist but it has changed: no team leaders, livestock unit chiefs, or tallymen -- only essential personnel remain. It is too early to talk about results, but one thing is certain: the farms will not be a burden for the state. But one had become accustomed to the situation whereby never, in all the years of Soviet power, had a sovkhos or kolkhoz gone bankrupt. However, the state's resources are not infinite.

In another case, two loss-making sovkhoses in the mountains were handed over to consumer cooperatives. The cost of the meat they were producing was high. Now it is procured by consumer cooperatives and sold through their network. In Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon, we will be conducting an experiment by opening a roadside restaurant on the basis of a family contract. The family will have land and raise livestock. It will have its own plan and will expand production using above-plan profits.

However, we are wary about taking similar steps in the city because we foresee abuses of the system. Unfortunately, this is unavoidable as long as different prices -- state, cooperative, private -- exist. I think that these forms of public services must be viewed in relation to other problems, for example, price formation.

[Question] We are all for initiative and economic enterprise on the part of leaders, but there have been cases where in backing an initiative and seemingly acting in the interests of the undertaking, a leader has clashed with established practice. And in by no means every case has the clash been satisfactorily resolved. No doubt you have had to go to the aid of enthusiasts in the past. Meanwhile, another leader exists quite happily without straying a single inch from the letter of the instructions. Do you see the possibility of an organization, primarily economic, in which initiative would be essential and the lack of it exceptional?

[Answer] This question was posed by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum; it was raised in general terms. Like everyone else concerned with the national economy, I believe that the November plenum was exceedingly important. We must overcome the inertia not only of individual working people, but also of collectives and entire systems. This is not easy.

Just think of the terms we use when we are describing an economic leader: the ability to knock out, push through, beat out... But what is he trying to beat out and who is he trying to beat it out of? So under the existing system it is qualities like these that are required. But why? We are living under Soviet power, in a planned economy, where material supply, equipment, and scientific and technical progress are all planned. Why does the enterprise director not have even an hour to think about what will have happened to his enterprise in 10 years time? He is preoccupied with supply, with a shortage of spare parts; he is trying to make up for work others have failed to do.

He, too, is out of step with life. So what is to be done, you might ask. I am not about to give a complete and exhaustive reply. We are following the path of initiatives, we are conducting a search.

The experience of agro-industrial complexes, for example, shows that we are following the right path. People have learned to manage many processes autonomously, they have mastered the principles of partnership and are beginning to think in present-day terms. You wouldn't recognize many of them -- they are different people. And what about the experiment currently being conducted on Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's initiative to increase enterprises' and collectives' independence? And the Poti experiment? They are all the beginning of a big movement which is bound to lead to what you are talking about: initiative will become an intrinsic leadership trait and the lack of it will be exceptional.

To be hidebound is the worst thing of all. Sometimes you argue with a man, then you shrug your shoulders: futile. He is content with his lot: good salary, car, nice office, someone to bring his tea. He doesn't want to embark on something new -- why take a risk. But we've even gotten him to adapt... That is why, when we began to experiment, we decided right away that we would not limit people -- let them seek and find. If nothing comes of it, the republic is not going to perish. Failure is experience, too. In economic affairs you can't get by, of course, without sober judgment; but neither can you get by without being bold and sometimes even taking a risk. These qualities are essential in ordinary life as well as in exceptional circumstances.

You need an atmosphere in which there is a desire to do something good. This is what every person needs. He goes home and he wants to say to his children, his nearest and dearest, and to his friends: such and such is coming along fine, but so far the other things have not worked out. Therefore, the chief task of leaders at all levels is to generate an atmosphere of creativity, the kind of atmosphere in which people can operate without having to be careful and cautious all the time.

Management must be improved. Everyone agrees on this: theoretical experts, practical experts, and Gosplan -- everyone. But no one is going to do it for us. We must all seek and find new ways; not in general terms, but in the specific conditions of republic, city, rayon, enterprise and team -- everywhere.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL VIEWS CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

PM181021 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 1, 1-8 Jan 84 (Signed to Press 4 Jan 84) pp 4-5

[Interview with Vasiliy Yakovlevich Isayev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, by Aleksandr Yevseyev and Vladimir Tolpygin: "Steps of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Of course, we could have begun with cardinal questions, with rows of huge figures reflecting the country's entire economic life, or with examples, again on a large scale; but it so happened that in the subway en route to the Gosplan we found ourselves face to face with a diagrammatic map of the subway lines and discovered how many new stations sprang up in the capital last year -- an almost 14-km section from the Sadovoye Koltso to the new districts in the outskirts. "Yes," V.Ya. Isayev remarked in this connection, "the history of Soviet subway building has never before seen the simultaneous commissioning of such a great total length of lines." This was how this conversation began.

It is a good thing that you have begun our conversation with this particular construction project, with the collective of the capital's subway builders, V. Isayev said. This gives me an opportunity to say that the subway builders work successfully from year to year. Like the trains which run strictly on schedule through the tunnels which the subway builders cut, these subway builders hand over their projects efficiently and punctually, literally to the day. And this is a work style peculiar not only to the capital's subway builders, although we will give them their due -- they are the pioneers here, and all others are their pupils -- for subway builders in others of our cities work just as efficiently. Last year a new section of subway line was commissioned exactly "on schedule" in Yerevan. There is no doubt that the subway builders' program for this year, too, will be fulfilled in the same way, although they are faced with commissioning twice as many lines as in 1983. And yet the construction of underground transport arteries is one of the hardest kinds of construction work. But allow me to return to the subway theme later -- I think many people find it interesting -- when we, as is customary in this now traditional interview, speak of the construction workers' further plans for 1984. For the time being, I would like to sum up the work of construction workers in the third year of the 5-year plan.

The results are better than in 1981 and 1982. The measures elaborated by the party and government to improve work style at all levels of management and to strengthen control over the execution of adopted decisions, and the active work of party, soviet, and economic organs aimed at strengthening order, discipline, and organization in industry, construction, transport, and all spheres of our life -- all this has had a positive impact on improving all the most important indicators: their absolute increases are up somewhat compared with the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Higher growth rates have been achieved for the entire national economy and the people's well-being. Social production efficiency has improved. The targets for labor productivity growth in industry and transportation have been overfulfilled.

But if we are to speak only of construction workers, then I would point out first of all that they have begun working somewhat better. A big capital construction program has been fulfilled in all sectors of the national economy. Thanks to their efforts, the country's fixed capital has increased by 4.4 percent on the basis of state assets alone, and stands at more than 4122 billion. There has been a great increase in the volumes of contract work. It is particularly gratifying that many construction organizations coped with their plan targets for labor productivity growth.

Question: Why "particularly gratifying"?

Answer: This indicates that at construction sites more attention has begun to be devoted to labor organization, to economics proper, and to its exacting analysis and, finally, it indicates higher standards in the construction business as a whole.

Unfortunately, far from all the projects being constructed are commissioned exactly on schedule. People work strictly to schedule far from everywhere. There can be no excuses for such a practice, for it is precisely on construction workers that the realization of our plans in both industry and agriculture depends to a considerable degree. Special demands are made on them for the strict fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, children's preschool establishments, and municipal and consumer projects. The overall picture of construction in the country would look considerably better if all construction organizations worked as efficiently as the builders of our gas pipelines and main railroads and the installers of large installations and high-voltage power lines.

Question: Then I posed this question: Why does not everyone work like this?

Answer: It is caused by a number of reasons. Primarily by the inadequate attention given by construction organization leaders to the use of modern technologies for the industrialization of construction and to the efficient organization of all construction and installation work. As everywhere, the chief thing here is discipline, the impeccable fulfillment of everyone's obligations, the enhancement of cadres' responsibility, and high exactingness toward them for the unconditional fulfillment of targets.

Question: Of which of the projects constructed last year could you say: "A great success! There has never been such a thing"? Is there such a project?

Answer: There is. The Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline. Why is it both possible and necessary to speak of it like this? First, its length -- 4,500 km -- is unequalled. Second, it was constructed in record time: Practically in a year. Third, the construction workers worked under very difficult conditions. Incidentally, the Americans took 3 years to build their 1,200-km pipeline to Alaska, and it was of a smaller diameter!

Question: Is the new gas pipeline already in operation?

Answer: Yes, of course.

Question: I suppose that if we ask you to name the country's best construction armies, you will begin with the collectives of the Minister of Construction of Petroleum Industry Enterprises which carried out this complex project?

Answer: Quite right. This ministry's construction organizations not only always successfully cope with their targets, but also exceed them. The 5-year plan outlined the volume of construction and installation work for the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises at R4,895,000,000 in 1983, but it achieved a volume of R5.22 billion. Construction workers of the Ministry of Transport Construction regularly fulfill the plan. Construction workers of the USSR Ministries of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions and a number of other ministries appreciably improved their work last year, although not all fulfilled their plan targets for commissioning new capacities in full. Among the territorial construction organizations I would point to the Muscovites, the Leningraders, the Baltic construction workers.... They all worked well last year.

Question: Tell us, Vasilii Yakovlevich, how things stand with uncompleted construction, for we are building a great deal, a very great deal. But we far from always end on schedule, and now you -- first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan for capital construction -- have considered it necessary to mention this....

Answer: The volumes of uncompleted construction in the country are gradually diminishing. This was the case last year, too. In the plan for 1984 we have set the volume of uncompleted construction within the limit of 75 percent -- which is close to the normative. The chief thing here is to learn how to distribute forces so as, above all, to concentrate material and labor resources on construction projects nearing completion, to organize skillfully all construction production, and to achieve efficient, harmonious, closely coordinated work by everyone involved in creating new capacities.

Of course, organizations responsible for commissioning new projects on schedule must know their program well in advance in order to concentrate resources more correctly. Therefore, together with the plan for 1984, the Gosplan has notified ministries and departments of targets for the commissioning of production capacities next year too -- 1985. Thus, construction workers can prepare in advance for future things.

Question: So far we have talked primarily about industrial, production construction. Now about housing, if you please. A year ago, assessing the work of construction workers, you said that they had commissioned so much housing that, if it had been constructed in one place, a city equal in area to Moscow would have sprung up. How are things this time -- has one more "Moscow been constructed?

Answer: Yes, and even a bit more: The total area of all the apartment blocks which construction workers commissioned last year reached 109 million square meters. We have never before built so much housing. But there will be no less this year. According to our estimates, at least 10 million people will receive new apartments this year. Of course, it is not only a question of state construction in the cities but also of individual construction, and the volume of house construction for housing cooperatives will be extended. Housing will be constructed primarily for enterprises which are being created or modernized, particularly in the regions of Siberia and the Far East.

Question: You have begun to familiarize us with the plans for 1984. Therefore we pose this question: Does this, the fourth year of the 5-year plan have any special aspects, any features peculiar to it?

Answer: I believe it does. First of all, let us proceed from the fact that it is the penultimate year -- if some sector or some enterprise does not make up for lost time this year and does not reach the planned targets or even exceed them, then this sector or enterprise will not have much opportunity left for successfully completing the 5-year plan in general. This is why this year's plan provides for stepping-up targets for many sectors of the national economy -- in industry, agriculture, and transport -- in order to reduce to a minimum what was not implemented in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. It is necessary to make up for lost time and seek out new reserves for increasing labor productivity and reducing prime costs of output. The state plan for economic and social development in 1984, as pointed out in the text of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the December plenum of the party's Central Committee, is oriented more toward improving production efficiency, and its social thrust has also been strengthened. The 1984 plan provides for the consolidation and development of the positive trends achieved last year and the creation of all preconditions for the 5-year plan's unconditional fulfillment. Naturally, it provides for the further growth of the country's economic potential, the growth of the people's well-being, and the enhancement of our defense capability.

Special significance is attached to saving material resources. This is specifically expressed in the plan as follows: ministries, departments, and union republics have been set significant targets for saving fuel, energy, metal, and timber. The circle of the ministries and departments for which the plan envisages the procurement, processing, and supply of waste products from production and consumption has been extended. More attention must be paid to creating and extending production capacities for processing secondary raw materials. This applies, above all, to the USSR Ministries of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Construction Materials Industry, the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Power and Electrification, Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and Nonferrous Metallurgy....

Question: And the construction workers? They evidently also have considerable reserves for saving materials? Take a look at a certain construction site -- piles of broken bricks, misshapen plates, broken planks.... It is time to instill order here, too.

Answer: Everything you have said undoubtedly has a very direct bearing on them, too. If only because construction is one of the most material-incentive sectors of the national economy: 1 in every 5 metric tons of rolled metal, 1 in every 4 cubic meters of timber, and more than 80 percent of all the cement produced in the country goes to construction sites. Let us add to this that approximately one-third of all freight in the country is also sent to construction sites. This is why every percentage point of materials saved by construction workers has a special impact: if they reduce materials expenditure by just 1 percent, then sufficient resources will be released to construct an additional 2 million square meters of housing a year! That is, a city with a population of 200,000! Unfortunately, a careless, unthrifty attitude toward materials is still characteristic of many of our construction sites. Recording of construction sites' actual requirements, determined according to norms, and of the materials actually expended by them is still badly organized. And if such strict recording does not exist, is it possible to carry out really strict monitoring on every project?

Question: Allow me to continue the talk about 1 percent. As is known, the December plenum of the party's Central Committee also talked of securing an above-plan increase in labor productivity by 1 percent. What, in this case, will a 1-percent increase in the construction workers' labor productivity mean?

Answer: Once again it will mean a great deal. To put it in money terms, it would be represented by the sum of R700 million. And if we translate these millions, say, into square meters of housing, it amounts to approximately 3.5 million square meters. This is precisely the area commissioned by Moscow construction workers every year.

Question: Which of the problems facing construction workers do you consider the chief one today?

Answer: That of improving labor productivity and the quality of their work. That is the most important thing today. Although, as I have already said, things went better last year, above all, thanks to a higher level of organization, discipline, and order. I hope the successes will be consolidated. We must intensively develop modern industrial construction methods and lightweight prefabricated structures and correspondingly cut back labor-intensive and "wet" processes which take a lot of time and effort directly on the construction site.

Question: How are things going on the 5-year plan's chief construction projects?

Answer: Various. There are construction sites where work is going well. For example, on mineral fertilizer enterprise construction sites and ferrous metallurgy construction sites -- I mean, above all, projects designed to ensure the sector's raw materials base. I would include many light industry construction sites in this category. Things are worse in power construction. The construction workers of a giant such as the Oskplskiy Metallurgical Combine are also lagging behind their plan targets.

Question: And the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad -- how are the construction workers on the "mainline of the century" working?

Answer: Everything is normal there. A 773-km section of the Baykal-Amur main Railroad has already been opened to traffic, and a further 839 km will be permanently commissioned over the 2 remaining years of the 5-year plan. Thus, more than half of the entire main lane (it is 3,113 km long) will be in permanent use in this 5-year plan. And the whole mainline will be commissioned in 1988, when the construction of its most complex section -- the 15km Severo-Muyskiy tunnel -- is completed. The railroad construction workers will lay the mainline's last link this year -- they promise that this will happen by 7 November. So, train workers will now be able to deliver freight to any point on the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad.

Question: Now, if you please, a few words about how construction workers are helping to implement the Food Program.

Answer: There are many tasks here. Special attention is now being devoted to overcoming the disproportions between the production of agricultural products and the possibilities for storing them -- to put it more simply, we must construct enough warehouses, storehouses, elevators, and refrigerators to ensure that not one quintal of grain, vegetables, or fruit is lost.

Construction workers are taking a very active part in resolving this problem. The Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work has begun producing lightweight metal structures which can be used to assemble quickly, in 3-4 months, both a storehouse and a small enterprise for processing agricultural products. One of the most important tasks is to increase the area of irrigated land and thereby help agriculture to cease being dependent on weather conditions (incidentally, all cotton, all rice, two-thirds of vegetables, approximately half the fruit, and one-fourth of coarse and succulent feed are now produced on improved land). This year reclamation workers will give agriculture 666,000 hectares of irrigated land and 700,000 hectares of drained land. The construction of all kinds of projects connected with the primary processing of agricultural products and the construction of livestock-raising premises, apartment blocs, clubs, and roads also requires a considerable effort. Construction workers are erecting new chemical industry enterprises, whose products are essential to the countryside.

Question: We have come to the question that we always ask you in this interview....

Answer: Construction projects due for completion this year?

Question: Yes.

Answer: Well, as in previous years, great attention will be devoted to solving fuel and energy problems. We are faced with commissioning power capacities for 13.5 million kW; 60 percent of these capacities are at AESes and GESes. The country's chief oil and gas base remains West Siberia, whose oilmen last year achieved daily production of 1 million tons of oil. Our country is now firmly established as a world leader in oil and gas extraction. This year we are to construct 2,229 km of oil pipelines, 12,233 km of gas pipelines, 17 oil-pumping stations, and many other projects. Coal extraction will also increase, chiefly in the regions of Siberia and the Far East. Great work lies ahead in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and on new chemical industry construction projects. At Ust-Ilimsk the creation of the first stage of the country's biggest sawmill enterprise will be completed....

Question: Of course, it is impossible to comprehend what is "economically immense," and yet could you speak just briefly about the year's main construction projects connected with the production of consumer goods and the development of trade? And we remind you that you promised to return to the subject of subways.

Answer: In regard to the modernization and construction of enterprises producing consumer goods, the list of these production facilities is very, very extensive. Therefore I will name just a few: 56,000 spinning spindles will begin working at the cotton-spinning factory in Neftekamsk, and 80,000 spindles at the spinning factory in Novocheboksarsk. In Uzbek Rayon centers and villages it is planned to commission 15 spinning and weaving factories -- branches of existing enterprises. This will make it possible simultaneously to increase production of textile output and to find jobs for more than 5,000 girl graduates of rural schools. That is, as you see, both an economic task and a social task is being resolved. I should also like to draw attention to the fact that simultaneously with increasing production of textiles there will also be a considerable updating of their range (by 20 percent for woolen textiles and 24 percent for silk textiles). Production of textiles in the calico, linen, and satin groups will expand. There will be increased production of sewn and knit goods and footwear in increased demand.

A couple of words about trade. A sizable sum -- approximately R2 billion -- has been allocated this year for the development of the material and technical base of trade -- state trade and cooperative trade. It is planned to commission many department stores and supermarkets, including in Moscow, Voronezh, Leningrad, Penza, Tartu, Rovno, and other cities. Two new kolkhoz markets will be opened in Moscow. New markets will also start operating in Krasnoyarsk, Kostroma, Voronezh, Volgograd, Pavlodar, Perm, and other cities.

Let us also note that there will be a considerable increase in the market stocks of many foodstuffs and nonfood goods. There will be increased sales to the population of bricks, timber, cement, and roofing materials, which are needed for individual housing and horticultural construction.

Question: The subway, Vasiliy Yakovlevich.... The plans for this year.

Answer: I will start with Moscow: the new section of the Zamoskvoretskiy line will be extended by 6.4 km. This means that the residents of such district as Lenino and Orekhova-Borisovo, which are remote from the center, will be able to use a most comfortable and fast form of transport. New subway sections will also be commissioned in Leningrad (3.7 km from Obukhovo Station to the Rybatskoye industrial zone), in Kiev (2.2 km from Respublikanskiy Station to Ploshchad Dzerzhinskogo), and in Kharkov (7.4 km to the Saltovo residential district, whose population is already approaching half a million). And, finally, our country's ninth subway will start operating -- in Minsk. It is planned to open an 8.6 km underground line with 8 stations by the 40th anniversary of Minsk's liberation from the German fascist invaders....

To conclude our conversation I would like to say: Yes, everyone has been set strenuous targets for this year. Construction workers, too, have a lot to do and, as always, success here depends on their discipline and on efficient labor organization backed by modern technology. On everything that we call order.

I am sure that construction workers, guided by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions and the propositions set forth in the text of the plenum speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will do everything to fulfill exactly on schedule what the country has entrusted them with.